Post Box 322.
Telegram: "Chronicle"

Registered No. B. 4668
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

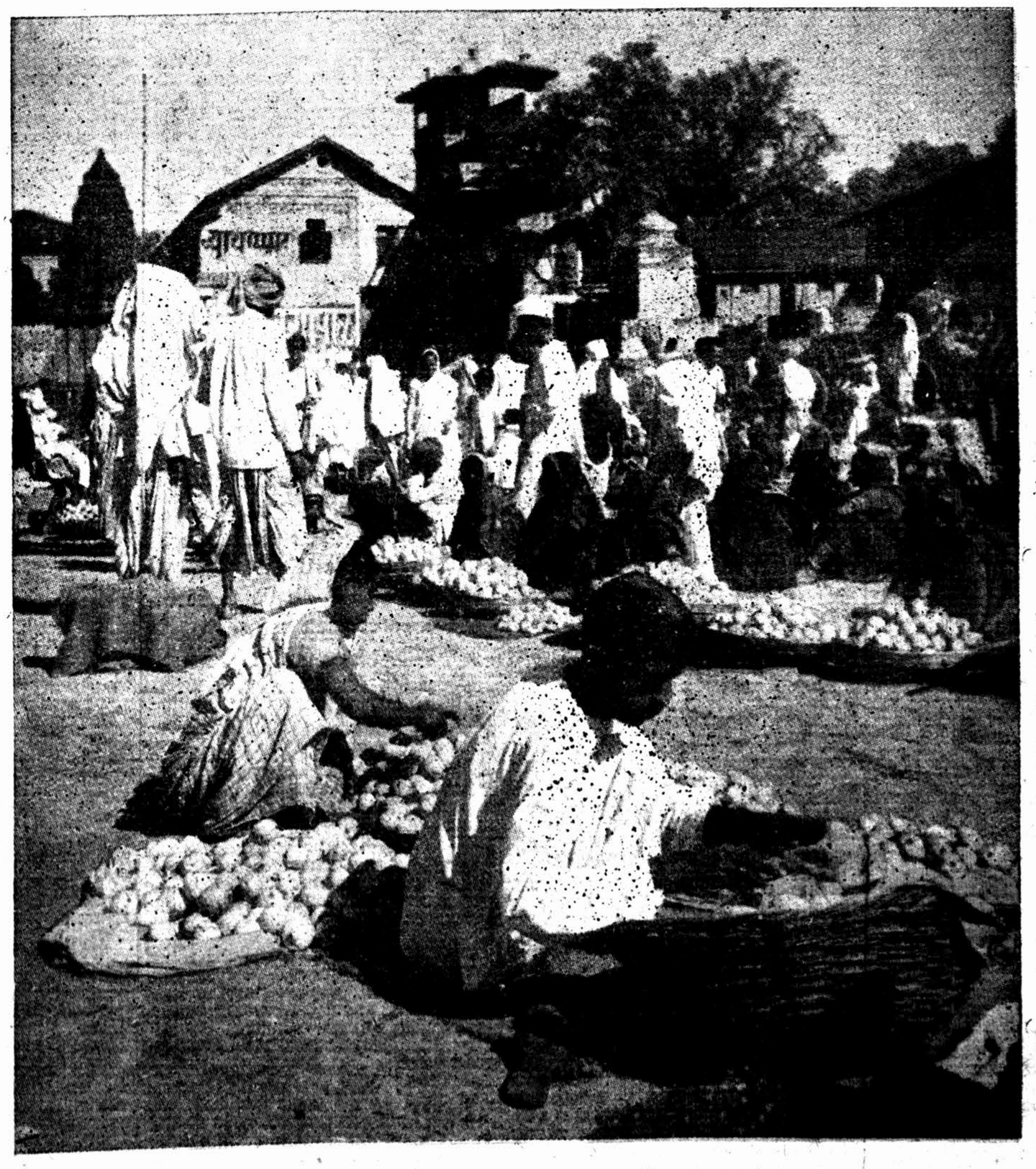
WEEKLY

Founder:
PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor:
SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

VOL. VI NO. 39 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1947 PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Market Scene



By Harold Laski

Truman Policy—A Threat To Peace

(See Page 3)

THE CORAL TREE

By Kamala D. Nayar

THE rain dripped steadily from the roof and ran in little rivulets down his back, and trickled from his sodden hat. He knocked for the tenth time at the door which remained obstinately shut. Outside, the rain tore at the trees slashing the leaves to the ground, and in the half-light of the storm made deeper by twilight, the garden seemed a maze of shrubs and maenad trees.

He swore impatiently under his breath. It was bad enough to be caught in a storm miles away from anywhere, to have to tramp in soggy boots through slush and mire to reach the one house that was within reaching distance, he thought, the cold clinging to him with his soaked clothes, but it was infinitely worse to reach the house, and find it shut to him. Perhaps it was deserted. No, it could not be, he decided. He had clearly seen the light flicker from one of the back windows. I'll knock if I have to knock all night, he said savagely, but I'll see that they let me in. He was about to shake the door in exasperation for the eleventh time when suddenly he heard the bolts being drawn and it gave before he could recover from his astonishment at this sudden though tardy response.

The old man shaded the wick with one hand and stepped back from the door. "I am sorry", said Nirdosh, brushing past him into the house, afraid lest he should be shut out in the storm again, "but I have several miles to go before I reach the town, and my car broke down a mile down the road. I had to get somewhere. If you will be so good—". He stopped and removed his hat. Little puddles formed around him on the dusty floor. The old man surveyed him with the impassive eyes of age. A gust blew the door wide and extinguished the wick. Darkness leapt into the room sudden and dismaying except for the open doorway through which the lingering twilight struggled with the storm.

"Where is that lamp?" mumbled the old man, cursing the stranger who had left the door open. But he cursed softly and impersonally with no particular malice, and Nirdosh determined to keep his temper, said hastily as he rushed to close the door: "I've got matches. I'll get it lit in a minute."

He struck a match. It was sodden and broke off soggily. He heard the old man fumble beside him, cackling with laughter. "Wet matches! I have better ones. The rain has soaked your brains, young man."

Nirdosh grimaced in the dark. Came the sound of a match being struck and a sputter of light. The old man lit his lamp carefully; raised it and held it close to the stranger's face. Nirdosh bore the look without flinching, though the light stabbed his eyeballs with pricking pain.

"Your are a stranger in these parts?"

He nodded.

"I thought so", said the ancient lowering his lamp and shuffling to a table at the farther end where he set it down. "Or else—" He left the sentence unfinished.

Nirdosh looked down at his clothes. "Could you let—could I change these?" he asked. "I'm soaked through. And my car—is there any petrol in the house?—I could go back when it stops raining. I—"

"It won't stop raining for hours", he replied in his quavering high-pitched voice which he had a disconcerting habit of lowering suddenly to a sibilant whisper. "Besides, there is no petrol. There is nothing. There is only me, and the house." He laughed, then looked at Nirdosh as if he dared him to challenge that remark. "There is no one else at all," he repeated, his hands feeling aimlessly round the edge of the table as he spoke.

Nirdosh peeled off his coat. He looked at the room with its dusty furniture, its dusty floor, its ceiling festooned with cobwebs. The lamp flickered on the table. Their shadows there in that dimmed flickering light seemed strange, unreal, exaggerated. He thought: Well, there is no help for it. There isn't anywhere else I can go, and I've lost all sense of direction. "Surely," he said aloud, "you could give me a change of clothes—and lodging just for to-night?" He forced himself to add: "I shall be very grateful", though it went sore against the grain to say that to one who seemed an ungracious, unwilling host.

"Stay here?" the ancient quavered, shaken out of his impassivity. "You want to stay here?"

"It is hardly a question of choice," returned Nirdosh shortly. "Or if it is, limited. I am sorry to inconvenience you, but I can hardly see where else I can stay to-night."

The old man seemed to have relapsed into his former impersonal attitude.

"Come", he said, taking up the lamp, 'since you are here, you had better make the best of it. I shall show you to your room."

The words were so unexpected that he was taken aback. Then, accepting the offer before it could be retracted, he followed his strange host for the night into the passage that led to his room.

He lay in the old-fashioned bed that smelt of dust, of the musty odour that clings to things long left unused. A small wick in a saucer of oil flickered by his bedside on a chair which he had drawn up beside him. The old man had been unwilling to let him have a light, but he had finally compromised on the wick and the saucer of oil. He got out of bed and went to the window. It was impossible to sleep with the smell of mildewed sheets in one's nostrils. It was still raining and sometimes the lightning swept over the garden showing the naked wetness of the shrubs and trees. Nirdosh turned from the window and a rat that had been watching him scurried into the darkness and disappeared.

He looked about the room trying to check a faint shiver of disgust. The house, as he had seen it briefly while the old man raked up a dinner of sorts, seemed large—the ceilings lofty, the doors massive and broad. But the dust of years had settled on it, and spiders made their homes between the rafters, and in the nights the rats ran over its floors unafraid. Who was the old man, and why was the house thus left neglected? He did not ask; he felt too tired. He supposed vaguely he was some sort of a caretaker for it did not seem possible that the house should belong to him. Nirdosh moved about the room, looking at the furniture. There were heavily carved tables and old-fashioned chairs. In one corner was a couch spread with heavy satin that dropped and crumbled to the touch. Beside the wall, pushed against close against it, was a long low wooden chest that seemed to contain some musical instrument, a 'vina' probably. It was draped with a velvet carpet moth-eaten and frayed.

The curious thing about the house was that there were no pictures at all—at least not in any of the rooms he had seen. There were none here. The walls were absolutely bare. He brushed the surface of the table that was half in shadow, with his palm. Dust lay inches thick on it. His fingers had swept to the edge of the table an oblong envelope. He took it up curiously. He had not noticed it lying there before, but then, in the shadowed light it was impossible to be sure. He took it to the wick which still flickered uncertainly on the saucer's edge. It bore no address and the envelope seemed totally free of dust which was strange, seeing that the table was heavy with dust. The flap was not gummed down. He flicked it open and drew out a card. It was a wedding invitation—white with silver lettering. It was difficult to distinguish in that subdued light, but he could just trace the characters. It was in English:

"Mr. and Mrs. Harikrishna request the pleasure of (the space was left unfilled)—'s company at the wedding of their daughter Leelavati to Jagmohan Ram at their residence...."

Followed the name of the house and the date of the wedding 17th April, 1879!

The year startled him with its sudden reminder of a date so long past and forgotten. He pushed it slowly back into the envelope and put it aside. Probably one of the many cards left over and not sent. So this house—if this was the house—had once, it appeared, been different—the rooms had once been full of people. He got back slowly into bed, his mind curiously drawn to those strangers from the past who had lived here and now were lost in time. But where were their descendants? And who was the old care-taker? And why the neglect, the ruin? His eyes closed wearily. Not even mildewed sheets were proof against this tiredness, this longing for rest. He slept. The rain dripped with steady insistence on the roof, but it had slackened its fury. And the rats came out to scurry over the flooring.

He woke to a sound heard faintly, but distinct, and saw the morning twilight veil the trees outside his window. It was strange that last night there had not seemed to be so many trees, but the rain had blurred everything. Surely it had seemed more bare the night before? The rain had stopped but so completely that it left hardly a trace except in the delicate coolness of the dawn. Early dawn. He rose and went to the window. His room was on the wing that overlooked the garden and here the trees were thickest limetrees and gnarled pear trees, and set strangely between them, aloof in its radiant beauty, was a coral tree laden with blossom—while white blossoms with stalks of coral strewed the ground, a a very carpet. But how—thought Nirdosh, thinking of the rain and its destructive fury—but he stopped, for again their voices came to him clearly from under the coral tree. For it was there that they stood and spoke, and their voices floated to him clearly but faintly in the dawn.

She stood leaning against the trunk, her curls pressed against its roughness, dark curls that clustered at the nape of her neck and fell about her shoulders. Short curls, blue-black and glossy, framing a face that was pale except for her dark eyes, and her lips which were the colour of coral. Red coral by the coral tree that was a glory of blossom. She was so slender it did not seem strange to him that the clothes she wore were different somehow from those of other women he had seen—they blended with her grace. She was looking up at the man who stood facing her, his dark head very near her own, and her hands kept clasping and unclasping. Nirdosh listened intently. It did not even occur to him that he was eavesoropping.

"I cannot, Kumar."

"Why can't you? How can you go through with this—this infamous ceremony?

Have you no conscience, no soul? I've been waiting all night to get to you and I couldn't. I tell you won't give you up—you're mine—mine by all the laws that even goods hold sacred—"

—"Kumar—please! You'll wake them. Let me go! You—"

"I don't care if I waken the whole brood of them. Beloved, look up—look into my eyes and tell me you are resolved to go through with this farce. You dare not—you—"

She looked into his eyes, and her lips fromed the words: "I must. It is promise. See—I look into your eyes, Kumar!"

He groaned at that, and Nirdosh saw her hands reach forth to him; then, as if she recollected herself, drop listlessly to her sides. And then he heard him speak:

"Stand there, just as you are. Let me look at you—let me see you as I saw you first—a child under a cloud of white blossom, your lips as red as their stalks."

His hands held her head against the tree trunk. Then slowly he bent to kiss her, and so for a moment they stood as one under the coral tree. Then he raised his head from hers. And his voice came very clearly to Nirdosh standing by the window: "Lest any other defile that seal, my beloved, I shall take thy life which is mine," and then he turned abruptly and stumbled down the pathway and was lost among the trees.

Nirdosh did not remember very clearly what happened after that, but the white-faced girl under the tree had gone too, and the garden seemed deserted. He thought as he slipped into bed again. The old man did not tell me there were people—perhaps it is better not to disturb them so early—one might as well sleep a bit more. Perhaps it is a tryst....He was one of the guests in the brightly lit hall, and the air was heavy with the scent of incense and sandalwood paste. Jasmines wreathed the doorposts, the lintels; jasmines strewed the carpets, heavy with perfume. His senses reeled with it, the swaying languorous music making him drowsy. He saw her enter through the lofty arched doorway, veiled, her henna-tipped fingers holding her draperies closely round her. He saw her approach the sacred fire and the bridegroom rise to receive the garland. He saw the white tortured face of Kumar who watched with the other guests. And then her veils slipped, revealing her loveliness to the beholders, the lovely mask of a face whose eyes spoke different things. She turned and saw Kumar, and then—Nirdosh flung off the bedclothes with a cry that brought the old man shuffling to his room. He gripped the ancient's hand in horror. "Did you see?" he asked. "But—but it was deliberate—in full view of all the guests—he—"

The old man shook his head. "I knew you were a stranger," he said. "Or would you have stayed the night?"

"What do you mean?" said Nirdosh, his eyes still wide with the horror of what he had seen.

The old man shrugged. "Did you see them under the coral tree?"—he asked.

He nodded eagerly. "Yes, and I heard what he—what they spoke—He—"

The old man's eyes roved over the room, then rested on the table. "The invitation!"—he murmured, as if he expected it to be there. "That is the fourth I have seen, and three men before you came here and stayed the night. They have not come again."

"He killed her!" said Nirdosh. "He—he threatened to—why don't they do something about it—they—" He was still lost in his dream.

"He killed himself," said the old man, "there was nothing they could do. There is nothing you can do, either. It happened nearly sixty years ago."

Nirdosh felt his blood grow cold. He controlled himself with an effort.

"What do you mean?" he asked.

The old man pointed through the window. "You saw the coral tree?"

Nirdosh nodded.

"Where is it now?"

He looked, and saw the ground overgrown with wild shrubs, and here and there a few gaunt trees stripped of their leaves, but of the coral tree radiant with blossom there was not a trace. The old man looked through the window into space. "It was blasted by lightning the night she—the night ey died," he said. "I was just a lad when it happened." His voice dropped to a sibilant whisper. "Your clothes are almost dry," he said, without turning round. "Take them and go!"

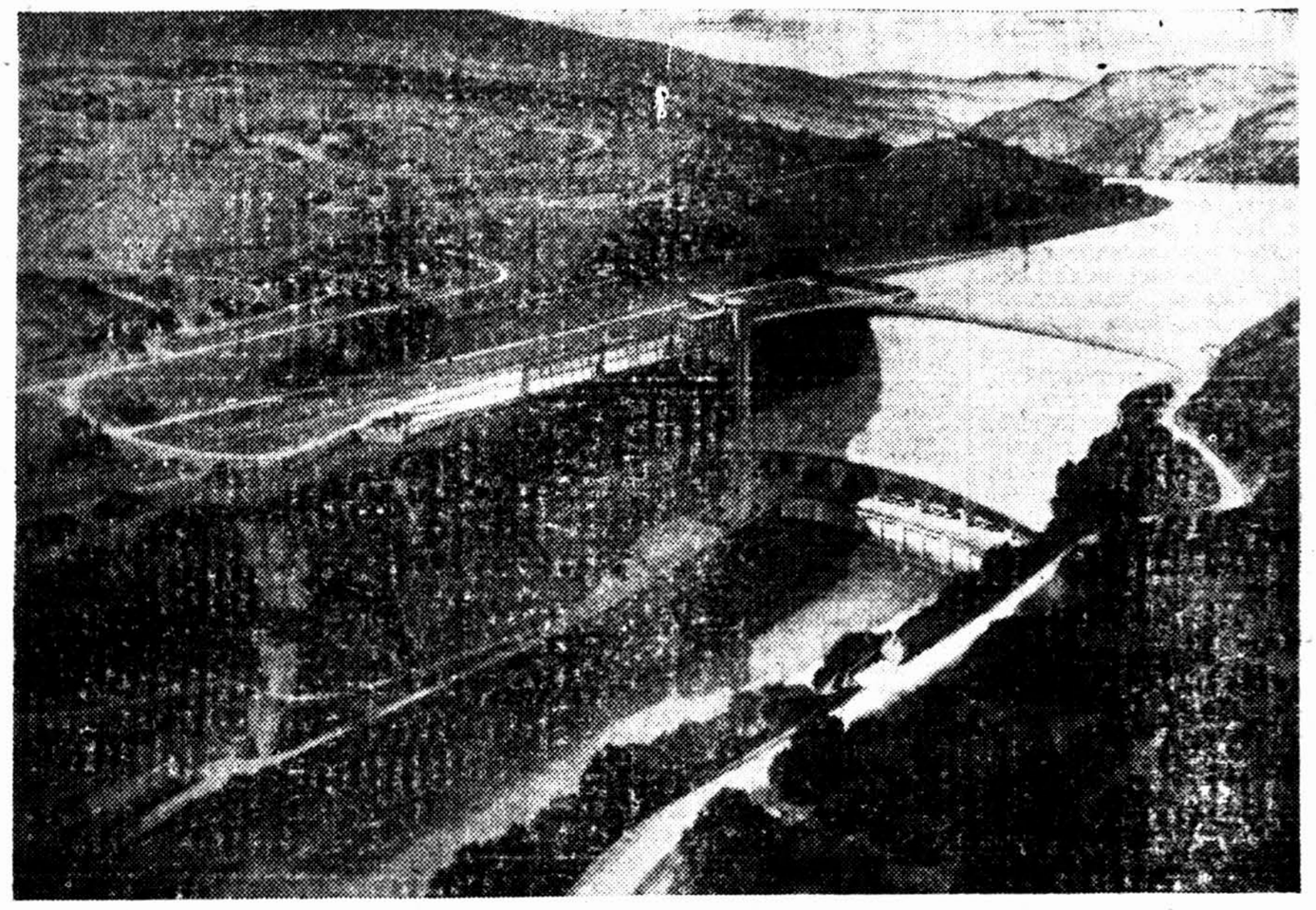
Nirdosh came back to the present with a jolt. He did not feel the need of thanking his curious host for his hospitality. He turned to leave, and the cobwebs brushed his forehead as he went.

> **The old man shrugged. "Did you see them under the coral tree?"—he asked. Nirdosh nodded eagerly: "Yes, and I heard what he—what they spoke. He—". The old man's eyes roved over the room, then rested on the table. "The invitation"—he murmered, a if he expected it to be there. "That is the fourth I have seen, and three men before you came here and stayed the night. They have not come again."**

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

WEST EUROPE'S GREATEST DAM



WHAT IT WILL LOOK LIKE: The Genissiat Dam will be the greatest dam in Western Europe, capable of producing 1,800,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power. The first of the sluices is scheduled for opening in December of this year. This picture shows the dam as it will appear when completed.

Genissiat is the name of what was not long ago a mere hamlet on the right bank of the Rhone, 12 miles from the Swiss frontier and 43 miles north-east of Lyons.

Here the Rhone races between step banks, and it is here that the highest dam in Western Europe, second only to Russia's Dnieprostrol, is nearing completion. The Genissiat hydro-electric power station will eventually generate each year 1,800,000,000 kilowatt hours of electric energy, to supply factories in the Paris region, provide power for electrifying the railway from Paris to the Mediterranean coast; and render possible large-scale irrigation to develop a now arid region into one of the most fertile in Europe

Yet Genissiat is much more than all this. It is only part of a Rhone Valley scheme which was the inspiration for America's Tennessee Valley Authority enterprise.

The Rhone Valley scheme provides for the erection of 20 hydro-electric plants (some as big as Genissiat), the rendering of the Rhone navigable from Marseilles to Lyons, the equipment of an enlarged port at Lyons, and the irrigation scheme.

The concession for the scheme was granted on May 27, 1921. The different interests grouped into the "compagnie Nationale du Rhone", registered in May 1933, were: the "departments" of the Ain and Haute Savoie; the French railways the Paris regional group; and several power concerns.

Diverted River Bed

A great problem faced the engineers at Genissiat. The river Rhone had to be diverted from its bed, so as to leave a dry space on which to build the dam, and then brought back again. No one before had ever cut a river of the size of the Rhone. At this point the flow is rarely less than 7,000 cubic feet a second; all other rivers on which damming operations have been carried out fall, at some favourable moment, to a flow of a few cubic feet a second, making diversion much simpler.

At Genissiat there was only one way of making the river leave its bed: through tunnels in its banks. The turning of the river into the tunnels—one 602 yards long and one 667 yards long, each averaging over 100 square yards cross-section—was carried out in April 1939. Great quantities of rock were cast into the river until it rose and entered the tunnels to emerge again below the point where the dam was to be built. This involved excavating 620,724 square yards of earth and rock, building 53,895 square yards of masonry.

Disaster In 1940

The foundation for the dam was laid in 1940 on the waterless river bed. Then, on the eve of the armistice, in June 1940, the military authorities ordered the closing of the side tunnels. The engineers sadly watched the river break over the temporary dam, carrying away in its rush all the fruits of their labours in the space of minutes.

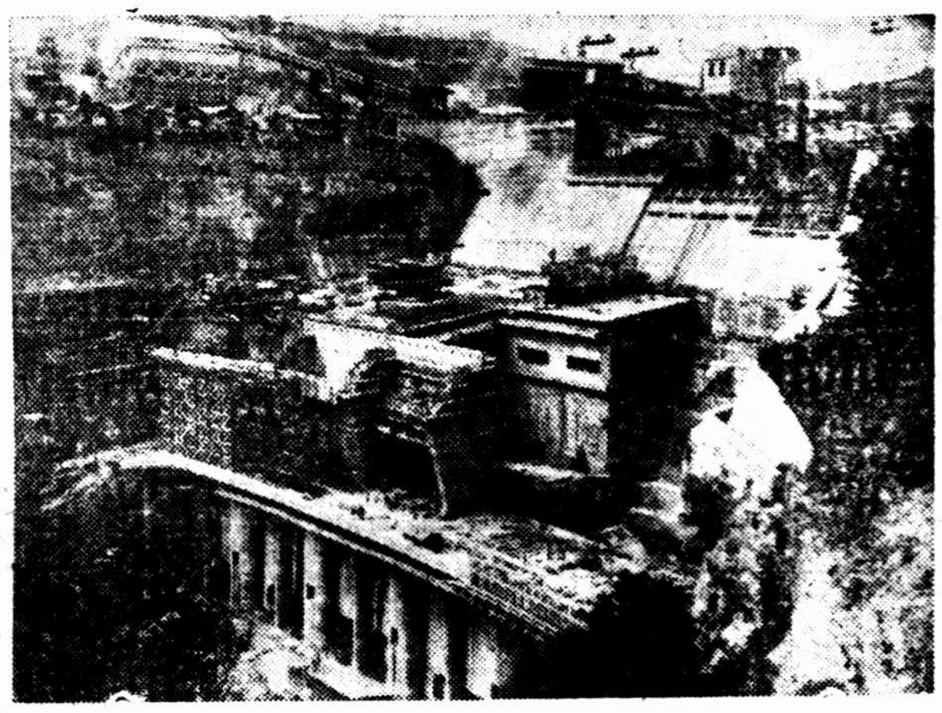
As soon as conditions permitted, the task was taken up again. The fight against the river was made harder by a fight against the authorities to keep the works open and to keep what machinery they had. But during the dark years miracles of improvisation were performed. The river bed was again freed, the Rhone driven into the two side tunnels, and the foundations of the dam proceeded with

With the liberation of France, everyone went to work again with a new heart. For the engineers and the 4,000 workmen the dam was something more than a means of livelihood; it was their own, their fight. Figures in the books are eloquent At the liberation only 59,800 cubic yards of concrete were in place. In 1945 this rose to 196,600 cubic yards, and in 1946, three times that amount. In May, 1947, out of the 801,300 cubic yards of concrete that will have to be laid, nearly 597,000 were in place.

Orders Given By Radio

On the right bank of the river is the principle factory yard the biggest cement factory in France probably in Europe. Innumerable steel cables pass from it over the different parts of the dam, carrying travelling vats picturesquely called "Blondins", after the tightrope walker. Each carries ten

(Continued On Page 6)



WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE FROM BEHIND: Back view of the dam and of the works yard on the right bank of the river. In the foreground are the exits for the water after passing through the turbines. Above them is the gallery for the transformers, and behind the gallery is the engine room.

WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE NOW: Front view of the present stage of construction of the dam, showing the six embedded water-intake towers down which thousands of tons of water will flow on their way to the six turbines.

Construction Of France's Own "T. V. A." Gets Under Way After War-Time Break

BY GERALD MARTIN

FRANCE IS BUILDING WESTERN EUROPE'S BIGGEST DAM, SECOND ONLY TO RUSSIA'S DNIEPROSTROI, AS PART OF GREAT RHONE VALLEY SCHEME TO BRING PROSPERITY TO A LARGE PART OF THE COUNTRY. PLANNED AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, HELD UP BY FRANCE'S MANY DIFFICULTIES AND THE SECOND WORLD WAR, THE HUGE GENISSIAT HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATION WILL BEGIN TO FUNCTION IN DECEMBER. BUT THAT IS ONLY THE FIRST STEP IN A GREAT ENTERPRISE THAT WILL TAKE 20 YEARS TO COMPLETE IT IS THE SCHEME THAT GAVE AMERICA THE T.V.A. IDEA.

WHAT IT LOOKED LIKE ONCE: Before the hydro-electric scheme began, the Rhone flowed between the high banks of Genissiat at 7,000 cubic feet per second, a greater volume than that of any other river in the world which has been cut for a dam. Leon Perrier President of the Rhone Valley Company, was publicly acknowledged by President Roosevelt in 1936 as "the father of the Tennessee Valley Authority Scheme."

THE FOURTH ESTATE IN FREE INDIA

It Must Maintain Its Patriotic And Progressive Traditions

"The press is the central problem of modern democracy", said Wickham Steed, that doyen of English journalists. Horace Greeley hailed it as the "chosen guardian of freedom, strong sword-arm of justice and bright sunbeam of truth" all of which unfortunately are proving misnomers to-day

Deriving its origin from the word "press-gang", a body of men employed to impress men into naval service, in 18th century England it rose to mean the "Palladium of all the civil, political and religious rights of an Englishman." To-day all the world over pelf has inundated the profession, altogether deforming it into a financial slot-machine. Upton Sinclair inimitably summed it up when he said "Money writes."

In any country and in every age, the Press is a reflection of the political phase through which it is passing, even as politics is the image of its socio-economic state. First Rome rule, in matters religious as well as political then Home rule, next monarchy, despotic and constitutional, and of late extremist forms of administrative and social setup—all have their impress on journalists and journalism. Conquest by capitalism set the pen moving and mind working in those channels ordained by moneyed hands.

Heavy Havoc

All avenues of supporting and justifying the system have been explored and tapped and the Press played no small part in propagating the ethics of capitalist economy. Much water has flown down the river since Carlyle complimented the pressmen thus: "Burke said that there were three Estates in Parliament, but in the Reporters Gallery yonder there sat a Fourth Estate more important than they all." Time has wrought heavy havoc with the prestige and position of penmen, though in influence and affluence they have been sky-rocketed to enviable and giddy heights.

In our country also the Press changed its faces in consonance with the political phases. When Congress nationalism was in the moderate and constitutional stages, the few Indian newspapers then existing were organs of such liberalism. Penned in typical Victorian style, remnants of which are still visible in the 'Hindu' of Madras, the leaders were petitions in content and colouring. Even the get-up and newsing were entirely different. Meant for the liesured and well-educated few, the papers carried no tannerlines or streamers, much less display and photographs. Just as the arrest or externment of a political worker or leader was unheard of, so too were security demands and suspension of publication undreamt of.

To quote the Churchillian epigram, those were days of great men and small events. C. Y. Chintamani (later Sir) and G. Subramanyan were master craftsmen. Their exposition of the most intricate problems of the day was received with wide applause and approval, though compared with the poorest script of later years, theirs would have sounded insipid and equivocal. But side by side with European conservatism as manifested by the Anglo-Indian papers, they passed muster as progressives. Happily for him, Chintamani was a rare combination of a robust spirit of independence and unalloyed liberalism and that was the reason why he survived the eclipse of liberals from the political firmament.

Missionary Work

Then followed an epoch of all-out agitation and struggle. Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Malaviya, C. R. Das, Annie Besant and Prakasam are pioneers of such type of penmanship. Pen became as effective as pulpit in the political warfare. Sedition charges, security demands and gag injunctions were the orders of the day. During intervals of Council Entry and Parliamentary programme, the press too, took to relaxation and easy-chair agitation. Years of stress and satyagraha demanded sterner stuff and Hornimans and Rama Raus sprang into prominence and popularity.

These were the days of economic slump in the field when the revenue side of the profession remained an obsession. Capitalists in this country

BY BHARGAVA

did not realise either the utility of the Press as moulder of public opinion or as the vehicle of news distribution. Men who entered the portals of a newspaper office did so for sheer love of the job.

Journalism was considered a social service and missionary work and was consequently regarded as very noble and honourable. Late "Indian News Chronicle" Editor, sta lwart J. N. Sahni aptly described the plight of people who strayed into a newspaper office in his memorable Memoirs. Wrote Gandhiji to a member of the editorial staff of the "Aj" of Lahore: "Your fulfilling responsibilities as an editor has as much virtue as that of going to jail." Late Mahadev Desai is another standing example.

Commercial Journalism

From 1939 onwards started the period of commercial journalism when the Press ceased to be a profession or social service, but degenerated into a trade and industry. The importance and far-reaching utility of the Fourth Estate has suddenly dawned on the capitalists who had by then obtained monopoly of all available trades and industries in the land. The Press alone remained unmvaded and it was accomplished in no time.

Not the high profits that would accrue out of the advertisement revenue alone, but the possibility of colouring the news to use the profession for their own purposes and to stem and stampede the growing social consciousness and swing towards left among the people especially the intelligentsia, prompted the step. The Northcliffian 'obiter dicta' that the power of the Press was to suppress was fully realised and practised. The devil tempted the journalists too much. One by one, all the leading papers fell prey to the jingle of gold and clatter of publicity.

Also the Press was the surest and swiftest vehicle to political life and public importance. Chain newspapers were a natural consequence of this capitalist influx into the domains of Fourth Estate. But nationalism, that too in extreme form, still passed muster. So started the mock-heroics in the Press. Devoid of ideology ideals and ideas, proprietor-editors started indulging in vociferous and fire-eating journalism which proved its weight in gold. Political martyrdom became very cheap. True colours were hid behind the tri-colour which was cashed into ready gold.

With the elimination of the foreign rule also ceased the crusade for freedom. The Press which hitherto backed the popular struggle for independence with such gusto, may not hereafter identify itself with the people's movements. Socialisation of the country's economy which is the next milestone on the nation's march towards progress will not find the finance-capitalist of the Press as partner. A parting of the ways is inevitable. Moreover, newspapers as mouthpieces of the moneyed few, will carry on the war against the elimination of that type of economy. Last year's Central Budget is a glaring proof.

Pictorial Journalism

Besides these common maladies of the capitalist-controlled Press, there are others peculiar to some. Pictorial journalism, an innovation of the recent times imported from America is cleverly perverted by some to mean boosting men of influence and affluence by printing their pictures and sky-rocketing them. In such cases the returns will not be in terms of advertisements rate-cards but many times more. Will not a comparatively unknown businessman or petty foreign Consul feel tickled when flashed on the art-cover of a paper believed to be popular. To borrow the words of Sardar Patel, such flattering folk have no blood but butter in their veins.

In England a Royal Commission is going into the question of capitalist control of the Press and the associate evils. It is likely to suggest drastic reforms in matters of investment, editorial control and ownership. Under the inspiration of Henry Luce of "Time", a cluster of top-ranking editors of America investigated the problem in that country and suggested similar remedies.

Ours is the next country where the evil is growing in proportions. Free India should not have this malady deep-rooted. An impartial committee of public men should probe into the matter, expose the malpractices and weed out the poison in time before it develops into a cancer and disables the body-politic.

Inside the States, where the ceasefire is not yet sounded, the Press will be in an invidious position. Unable to disown the popular movements, yet afraid of promoting class struggle, it will simply sit on the fence. As it is, many newspapers and news agencies in the States are subsidised—the State thus playing the role of the capitalist. Those that are not so netted by money are choked by ordinances. Outside agencies, especially foreign-owned are also dealt with similarly.

American and English News Agency men and correspondents who visit the State are treated as State guests. This luxurious imprisonment automatically restricts the rounds of the visitors to presentable places and pleasure spots and they, like the sun-dial, record only the sunny side of the picture. It requires great courage and greater sense of justice to resist such temptations.

In China, the Central Broadcasting Station collects all the cables to be sent abroad and despatches them at nominal charges. This ensures quick and cheap transmission of news. India Government have not so far adopted a similar practice to enable more news to flow from India. This is as essential as the establishment of Embassies and Press Attaches.

West Europe's Greatest Dam

(Continued from Page 5)

tons of cement along the cables at 10 miles an hour.

All the sections of the temporary dam and the dam proper and the controls of the tunnels that carry the water are connected by telephone, but orders to men swinging high up the face of the rising dam are transmitted by short-wave wireless.

The dam reaches a height of 113 yards 27 inches—only 26 feet less than London's St. Paul's Cathedral. It is slightly curved against the mass of water it will have to bear; the track that runs across it from bank to bank is 153 yards long and just under 10 yards wide. The base of the dam measures 109 yards from front to rear and little short of 150 yards from bank to bank.

The water face of the dam is perpendicular, and the rear face, after an almost vertical drop of some 10 yards, slopes sharply down to meet the roof of the engine house roughly a third of the way down. In the face of the dam are set six round turrets like embedded chimney stacks. Each has a diameter of just over 13 yards and a straight drop of 50 yards. It is into these that the water will eventually be admitted on its way to the turbines.

600 Tons Turbines

After the first vertical drop, the water will continue down a sharply inclined conduit until it sets the turbine revolving. Each 90,000 h.p. turbine weighs 600 tons, and the 35-ton horizontal wheel has a diameter of over 13 feet. The water will enter each turbine after a total fall of 75 yards, with a hydraulic pressure of 280 tons, and flow through the turbine at the rate of 157 cubic yards a second. This December the engineers will give the signal to set this great dam in action. The two tunnels now carrying off the water will be closed. The water will brush aside the temporary barrier and rush to the foot of the dam. In 36 hours it will have risen 75 yards up the dam face, after having formed a lake 14 miles long between the high banks of the Rhone. A few houses will disappear beneath the waters. Then the first sluice will be opened to admit the water into the conduit leading to the first turbine.

The second group of turbines, generators and transformers will enter into service almost immediately after the first, and the rest at intervals of about a month. And already preliminary work has begun on a similar dam at Donzere-Mondragon, lower down the Rhone—mile-stones in the Rhone Valley scheme which is to be completed within the next 20 years.

valley scheme which is to be completed within the next 20 years.

Portrait Of Mr. And Mrs. America

A portrait of Mr. and Mrs. America, revealed from 11 years of poll-taking about the species 'homo Americanus' was recently made public by Dr. George Gallup, head of the American Institute of Public Opinion. This is the picture that emerges:

TYPICAL CITIZEN

Six out of 10 Americans smoke, drink, and say their health is good. Two-thirds wear glasses, have a cold in winter-time, would like to own their own business. One-third complain their feet hurt. One-quarter play the piano. One-fifth cannot hear well and cannot whistle. One-tenth are left-handed. Half have brown hair, one-quarter gray or white, only one-tenth blonde. Two-fifth have brown eyes, one-third blue. Ninety-six per cent believe in God. 76 per cent in life after death, half go to church, and one-third say grace before meals.

MEN

The average American male is 5 feet 9 inches tall, weighs 158 pounds, spends 15 minutes travelling two miles to work, gambles occasionally, and says he loses more than he wins.

Six-tenths prefer brunette women, only three-tenths blondes, the rest red-heads. The typical male thinks married men are happier than bachelors. To him a wife's most important qualities are not beauty, but good companionship, intelligence and homemaking talent. He thinks woman nag too much, and opposes the idea of a woman President.

WOMEN:

The typical American female is 5 feet 4 inches tall, weighs 132 pounds, swims and walks for exercise, plays cards for fun, thinks she eats too much for her health, wants to be her husband's partner in household finances, and prefers marriage to a career. She would excise the word "obey" from the marriage ceremony, but wants deferential courtesies from men.

To her a husband's most important qualities are kindness, good temper and consideration. She also hopes her husband will help take care of the three children the average family wants.

FAMILIES

The American public is convinced that men should be 25 and women 21 years old before they marry, and that they should not get married on less than $50 a week. It believes in long engagements and premarital blood tests. It does not want divorce laws made easier, thinks high schools should teach sex education, says most family arguments are about money, jealousy, or children, likes pets, but prefers dogs to cats.

What does the "average" America look like? What are his tastes? These and other characteristics of the average man and woman in the United States are portrayed by Dr. George Gallup, famous for his polls, in a composite picture, the result of 11 years of poll-taking.

Most American families believe that parents are more to blame than children in juvenile delinquency. They do not want their children to go into politics but would rather see their sons become doctors, engineers, lawyers, farmers, ministers, businessmen, and teachers. They go to bed at 10 p.m. on week nights and 11 p.m. on Saturdays, fall asleep easily, and get up at 6-30 a.m. on week days and 8 a.m. on Sundays.

If American families could travel anywhere, they would prefer, in order, England, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, Ireland and Norway. But if they could live anywhere, they would like first California, then Florida, New York, and Texas.—USIS

Delhi Letter

From Our Special Correspondent

First Budget Of National Government

A partition budget shall be presented by the Finance Minister, Shri Shanmukham Chetty to India's Parliament, which commences its first session on Monday, November 17.

It will be a statement of approximations for which the Government shall seek the approval of the Central Legislature. The statement shall disclose, as far as it is possible the estimated yield from revenues and expenditure in respect of Divided India for the period August 15 to March 31, 1948. In these approximations the thing appears to be certain, namely that the deficiency gap will be shown to have been widened since March last

TUGS ON PURSE STRINGS

United India's Finance Member budget for an uncovered deficit of Rs. 29 crores last March. Since then a number of items for which expenditure was voted have disappeared as a result of partition of India or of transference of power to Indians. These items include expenditure on Crown Representative's Department. Tribal areas, Baluchistan, North West Frontier Province and Strategic Railways, the upper limit for which for the period of seven and half months could be placed at Rs. 16 crores.

This saving is being wiped out by the unforeseen expenditure on Defence and Refugees, necessitated by the communal upheaval in the Punjab PARI PASSU, the Finance Minister is faced with the phenomena of falling receipts and increased expenditure on almost all fronts. Production in all shapes and forms has rapidly declined. Communal and labour unrest, patition of India and the revised Import policy have seriously affected the yield from customs and excise.

To meet this situation the Government has so far taken no effective steps to reduce its expenditure

NO CEMENT! NO STEEL

With this picture, it will be no use in disguising the fact that almost all the money ear-marked for development purposes has been eaten up and India to-day is living, quite plainly and obviously beyond her means. It is idle to talk of big development projects such as Sargent's Education Plan, Bhore Committee's Health Plan and Kharegat's Agriculture Plan when there is no money in the State coffers nor is there a prospect of borrowed money in the near future. The progress in Agriculture, Education and Health, however desirable they might be, are, after all, the provincial responsibility. They have been the provincial responsibility since 1921.

Money earmarked for reconstruction goes up in smoke of evacuee relief.

The Centre can provide research facilities and can undertake to coordinate the provincial enterprise. It cannot, however, undertake to finance large development plans which fall within the provincial domain, particularly when the provinces are apathetic to their own finances and go on reducing their own resources in persuance of idealistic schemes dictated from outside. The Finance Minister, however, proposes to proceed, during the next session of the legislature, with the Estate Duties Bill, the proceeds of which shall be earmarked for the development purposes by the provinces. Further-more peace is the key-stone to all development. It will be no use to launch long-range development plans unless conditions were created to maintain regular supplies of labour and building materials such as iron and steel, coal and cement.

Delhi's one large development scheme has been held up for some months because there has been no cement and no labour to finish the work.

NEW MINISTER'S PLANS

The Finance Minister, under the circumstances he has assumed office, shall have to work with the tools he has. His first concern is expected to be to increase Government's revenue. This largely depends on increased production, not necessarily by creating new industrial units, but by increasing the output from the existing industrial units. He has already made a beginning in the case of cotton textile industry. The Government's plan for the cotton mill industry is expected to step up production by one thousand million yards in 2 year. The Finance Minister is working on plans to step up production, by similar means in other fields, such as cement, coal, iron and steel, He also proposes to go ahead with the Industrial Finance Corporation Bill, now pending before the Central Legislature, in order to facilitate the rapid industrialisation of India. The Finance Minister does not believe in Committees. He holds the basic problems of India are sufficiently well known. He proposes to go ahead. It will, however, not be feasible for him to disturb taxation fabric in the middle of the year. Indications of a revision of taxation policy in March next, however, are regarded certain here.

Secondly, he and the Commerce Minister, Mr. Cooverji Bhabha are planning an export drive for this country, in order to increase availability of foreign exchanges for this country.

Thirdly, the Finance Minister intends to introduce drastic economies in expenditure. He is thinking aloud to set up a small business-like committee, which will go into every department, examine its establishment in relation to its functions and sack the unwanted staff on spot.

LEGACIES AND BEQUESTS

Fourthly, the Finance Minister feels that the labour leaders and legislators have frustrated the object of nationalisation in this country. Industrial and commercial undertakings have liabilities as soon as they were taken over by the Government. He would like a state enterprise to pay to the Government the interest on its capital and a sum equal to the taxes on its income, which it would have paid to the Government had it been a private enterprise.

Fifthly, there is the question of inflation. The net effect of the various measures adopted by the Government, such as the implementation of the Central Pay Commission's Report and the New Import Policy would have the effect of pumping more money in the market and increase the pressure on small volume of consumers goods. Unlike the war period, the Government no longer possesses any plan to draw out the surplus money from the market. On the contrary, the effect of the new cotton textile price policy will be an alround rise in the prices of goods and an increase in the cost of living. It is unthinkable that the prices of foodgrains will be maintained at their existing level, after the prices of cloth have been enhanced by twelve and half per cent. What plans, the Finance Minister has to meet the challenge of inflation, is not yet known. He shall have to indicate some steps to stabilise prices and wages, without which no progress in production is possible.

Sixthly, there is the question, of tax evasion and war profits. The Finance Minister intends to set up the Commission, in respect of which the Central Legislature had enacted a bill last March.

Lastly, there are a number of legacies from the ancient regime which the Finance Minister is called upon to deal with. The Sterling Balances is one of these legacies. The Finance Minister will explain to the Legislature the Indo-British Sterling Interim Agreement and indicate the course of future negotiations. These are some of the problems, the Finance Minister, it is anticipated, will deal with in his first budget speech to India's Parliament.

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from Page 22)

character actor): "I have seen in Calcutta with my own eyes how the peace efforts of Gandhiji were responsible for saving the lives of thousands of Muslim men, women and children. Every Muslim ought to pay homage to this great soul and pray for his long life and good health. I advise the Muslims now to look to Maulana Azad for leadership."

DADA GADRE, President of Bombay Hindu Mahasabha: "The Mahasabha is as keen as the other parties that peace and communal harmony should be preserved not only in Bombay but in the whole country."

K. A. ABBAS: "Behold, the walls of fear and suspicion that divided Hindu Bombay and Muslim Bombay are broken to-day by this procession. On the 11th a still bigger procession, a procession of several lakhs, is coming which will be the climax of the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations. And I want to announce that soon after, a still more magnificent procession is coming, not of lakhs but of crores, the procession of freedom-conscious Indians, of workers and peasants, marching triumphantly along the highway of history. This procession will remove for ever the barriers of hatred and fear and suspicion of communalism and caste."

*

Sidelights

One of the most inspiring sights of the procession was the veteran film star, DURGA KHOTE (generally respected as the first lady of the Indian screen), President of the Bombay IPTA, perched on top of the People's Theatre truck and lustily shouting the slogans.

The popular acclaim that Prithviraj, leading the procession got from the crowd in Bhendi Bazar was climaxed at J.J. Hospital junction when he shouted 'Allah o Akbar' with the Muslim crowd, and then made them shout Har Har Mahadeo with him.

One of the amusing sights which, unconsciously became a symbol of unity and was roundly cheered by the crowd, was provided by Prithviraj and Nawab alternately drinking tea from the same glass.

Moved by the sight of National Theatre and Prithvi Theatre artists (dressed as Hindus and Muslims) embracing each other, an old bearded Muslim in Bhendi Bazar grabbed a middle-aged Hindu from the crowd and proceeded to embrace him publicly.

When you are tired and run-down, merely a draft is enough to cause a cold. Then don't delay—use Mistol immediately!
Just a few drops in each nostril relieves inflammation and clears up the congestion, making breathing easy.
Avoid disagreeable and weakening colds.
Use Mistol.

Mistol
FOR NASAL HYGIENE

LIVERGEN
THE TONIC THAT RESTORES PERFECT FUNCTIONING OF THE LIVER
STANDARD
PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD., CALCUTTA

RANJIT'S
CHHEEN LÉ AZADI
VEENA, KHURSHID (Jr.), GULAM MOHMED, ALTAF
Director: ASPI
2nd WEEK at
NEW WEST END
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30: : Ad. Booking 10 to 12 & 4 to 6
A WESTERN INDIA THEATRES Ltd. Release

"M.G." Says:—

EXCLUDE JUNNAGADH AS IMMEDIATE ISSUE

MANCHESTER, Oct. 4 (Reuter): There are anomalies in the fact that the state of Junagadh should occasion the danger of a collision between India and Pakistan, the "Machester Guardian" stated today.

It is an anomaly, the paper said, that the Nawab should desire to federate not with India but with Pakistan which lies nearly 500 miles from his border, "but how much more anomalous is it that a dispute about such a small area should endanger the relations of the two dominions and at such a time as the present.

"The course of common sense for both dominions is to agree to exclude Junagadh as an immediate issue. Nobody would suffer any harm if it federates for the time being with neither Pakistan nor India. As long as a state conforms in its policy with the general needs and convenience of the rest of India, there is no immediate need for its status to be changed.

"Ultimately the great underlying social and economic forces will solve the problem of the states. For the moment the most important need is that the attempt to remove a minor anachronism should not cause a major calamity. And the same principles might be followed by both dominions in their relations.

League Leaders On Peace Mission

KARACHI, Oct. 4. (A.P.I.): Mr. Shaheed Suhrawardy and Chaudhuri Khall-uz-Zaman, prominent Muslim League leaders, arrived here yesterday on a peace mission.

Both the League leaders are likely to hold discussions with Quaid-i-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah and with the ministers of the Pakistan Government.

STUDENTS AGITATION IN U. P. CONTINUES

LUCKNOW, Oct. 3, (A.P.I.): The students agitation in U. P. continues. A batch of students has courted arrest today.

A letter addressed to Mr. Sampurnanand, Education Minister, U. P. Government, by the "Failures' Association", says: "You know that we have failed in the inter-examination of the U.P. Board. Our parents are not giving us sufficient money to pay the increased fee of our colleges If within October 5, 1947 you can publish that we have passed in the inter examination, the strike will surely be called off."

ECHO OF INDIAN TRAGEDY AT U.N.O.

SETALVAD ANSWERS PAKISTAN DELEGATE'S CHARGE

Wordy Exchange During Debate On "Genocide"

LAKE SUCCESS, (New York), Oct. 3 (Reuter): PAKISTAN TO-DAY ACCUSED THE INDIAN AUTHORITIES OF CONNIVING IN THE CRIME OF "GENOCIDE"—THE INTENTIONAL DESTRUCTION OF A GROUP OF HUMAN BEINGS—BY ALLOWING MUSLIMS TO BE PERSECUTED BECAUSE OF THEIR FAITH.

Speaking in the Committee of the United Nations which is discussing a draft convention of Genocide, Pakistan's Abdus Sattar Pirzada declared that people in India "in hundreds of thousands are being butchered by one community with the connivance of the military and police authorities for no other crime on the part of the unfortunate victims than this—that they belong to a different faith."

India's legal expert Mr. S. Lal replied at once that the accusation was "totally baseless and untrue."

"We are now taking every step to suppress these unfortunate happennings in a portion of India", he declared.

The Committee Chairman, Faris Al Khoury (Syria), said he hoped the matter would be forgotten and asked the two delegates to ask their people to stop these "deplorable events."

Speaking in the United Nations Legal Committee which is discussing a draft convention "Genocide", (race murder), Pakistan's Abdus Sattar Pirzada declared: "What is happening in India at present is horrible. People not in hundreds but in thousands and hundreds of thousands are being butchered by one community with the connivance of the military and police authorities for no other crime on the part of the unfortunate victims than this—that they belong to a different faith.

Mr. Pirzada added: "It may not be too much to hope that these evil tendencies will receive a setback when it is known that the United Nations are taking effective steps for the early enforcement of the Convention on Genocide."

Consternation was caused in the Legal Committee, composed of international jurists, by this unexpected and serious accusation by one member. State against another.

"BASELESS AND UNTRUE"

India's legal expert Shavax Lal immediately countered:

"The allegation made by the Pakistan representative is totally baseless and untrue.

"The India Government is not formed on any religious grounds—there are Muslims, Christians and Parsis in the Government."

"We are now taking every step to suppress these unfortunate happenings in a portion of India which were created by hundreds of thousands of refugees who had been driven out of their homes in Pakistan by atrocities committed against them.

"We are succeeding in this, unlike the Pakistan Government who are absolutely helpless in preventing the practical extermination of hundreds of thousands in the two provinces of Pakistan.

Mr. Lal said it was most unfortunate that such reckless allegations should have been made against the Indian Government. "We have strict instructions not to say anything which would irritate Pakistan or anyone else," he added. "I am obliged to make this statement in fairness to my Government which is straining every nerve to suppress these incidents.

"I would emphasise that in the rest of India there are millions of Muslims who are carrying on their lives peacefully without disturbances. Our Government is not criminal."

Genocide is a term meaning 'the international destruction of a group of human beings." The purpose of the convention now being discussed by the legal committee is "to prevent the destruction of racial, national, linguistic, religious or political groups."

U. P. A. Version

In the Legal Committee to-day Pakistan's A. S. Pirzada said that India sanctioned mass murder and religious persecution of "hundreds of thousands", in the first month of independence.

The statement was made during a discussion of genocide. Pirzada cited India as "an example that the crime of genocide is being committed today."

India's M. C. Setalvad replied, "What the Pakistan delegate charges is not true. My country is taking action to suppress the uprisings on the border which result from the entry of hundreds of thousands of refugees uprooted from their homes in Pakistan."

He described the refugees' flight as an "escape from murder, mutilation and robbery."

Setalvad referring to the Pirzada speech, asked "that such reckless statements not be made in the future."

Following the Indian-Pakistan verbal exchange, which came a few moments before the Committee adjourned, Chairman Faris el Khoury (Syria) restrained further debate between the two nations, appealing to them "to ask your countries to cease further killing and the lawless pillaging of defenseless civilians."

"BE LOYAL TO INDIA"

Jinnah's Advice To Muslims

BOMBAY, Oct. 4 (UPI).—"Muslims living in the Indian Union belong to the Indian Union and must remain true to their Government and the National Flag. No country, may it be the State of India or Pakistan, can ever tolerate traitors," was the advice given by Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah to Muslims in the Indian Union.

This was revealed by Haji Hasan Ali P. Ebrahim, President of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League who returned recently from Karachi after appraising the Pakistan Government of the question of refugees in Bombay, at a meeting of the leaders and workers of the Khoja Shia Ishna Ashri Jamat held yesterday.

Rajaji To Inaugurate Bharathi Memorial

MADRAS, Oct. 4. (A.P.I.): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, has consented to open the Bharathi Memorial at Ettyapuram in the unavoidable absence of Srimathi Sarojini Devi, Governor of United Provinces, announces Mr. T. Sadasivam, ex-officio member Bharathi Memorial Reception Committee in a statement today

The statement recalls that two years ago Mr Rajagopalachari laid the foundation of the Bharathi Memorial and he is now coming all the way from West Bengal to open the memorial with his own hands

Mr. Rajagopalachari will be arriving in Madras from Calcutta by plane on Friday, October 10 and leave Madras on the October 11, for Kollpatti to perform the opening ceremony.

PAKISTAN HAS FAILED TO RESTORE PEACE

SIMLA, Oct. 4. (API): Mr. Ganga Saran who has resigned his membership of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, in a statement said that Pakistan's Food Minister, Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan's, experiment in Rawalpindi division to restore confidence among non-Muslims and stop their exodus to India was doomed to failure.

He said: Obviously there is no magic wand with which the Pakistan Government can prove its bonafides and restore confidence of non-Muslims.

"The daily happenings in West Punjab are a sufficient testimony of the statesmanship of the Pakistan Government. It is strange irony that side by side with high pretentions the co-religionists of Mr. Ghazanfar Ali are feverishly engaged in a battle for the extermination of non-Muslims from Pakistan. As a contrast Pandit Nehru has still chivalry, culture and grace to tell the world that he will not like to be the Premier of India if she is to become a purely Hindu Nation"

Mr. Ganga Saran added that the Muslim League Government had inflicted such a deep wound on Hindus that he could not visualise any prospects of its being healed early

NEW ORGANISATION FOR PRE-1931 POSTAL OFFICIALS

BANGALORE, Oct. 2 (APD).—A new organisation, called the League of Posts and Telegraphs Workers (India) was formed in Bangalore early this week. It is the intention of this League to sponsor similar organisations in other parts of India and to safeguard the interests of the pre-1931 officials in the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

The League has requested Dewan Chaman Lal to be its first President.

Mr. G. K. Purshottam, General Secretary of the League, told the Associated Press of India that the pay scales in the department were different before 1931. From 1931 scales were lower and all recent agitations for increase and the inquiry of the All-India Pay Commission were focussed mainly to alleviation of post-1931 employees. The pre-1931 employees, who at present formed about 50 per cent of the staff, had not found their claims properly represented and hence the need for such a league.

SIND PREMIER'S APPEAL TO MINORITIES

KARACHI, Oct 3 (A.P.I.): The Premier Mr. M. A. Khuhro returned to Karachi today after completing the goodwill tour of the districts.

During the tour the Sind Premier enlisted the co-operation of the Zamindars to maintain peace in their respective territories and held important discussions with the senior district and police officials for the purpose. The Premier studied the situation in Nawabshah and also in Hyderabad as affecting about 40,000 refugees who have arrived there.

The premier speaking at a public functions assured protection to minorities and urged upon them not to leave Sind.

Welfare Of Refugees In Madras

MADRAS, October 4. (A.P.I.): A women's committee to look after the welfare of wemen refugees has been formed in Madras with the Maharani of Vizianagaram as President and Mrs. Sangham Lal as secretary.

The committee consists of 14 members and will undertake the work of making garments for refugees. A sum of Rs. 40,000 has been collected so far for the refugees.

The Mayor of Madras, Mr. T Sundara Rao Naidu, visited a refugees camp at Kippauk last evening.

Mr. CHAUDHURY of Calcutta
remembers...
My mother taught me the healthy Lifebuoy habit when I was very young...
I was a successful student—thanks to the Lifebuoy habit which helped to keep me healthy through my years at college...
I hold a good position to-day because I never overlooked keeping good health—now I make certain my family also follows the Lifebuoy habit.
Make the Lifebuoy habit of good health your daily habit through life. You need never then be anxious, for it will help safeguard you and your family against ill-health. Besides, after a bath with Lifebuoy, you feel like a new person. It is so bracing after a hard day's work. Be sure you teach your children the Lifebuoy habit. With its special health ingredient it safeguards them from the germs in dust and dirt. Never let them forget to wash with Lifebuoy.
the soap of a lifetime...
LIFEBUOY
LIFEBUOY SOAP
L 99-50-40
LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

India To Land Forces At Porbandar Today

SEQUEL TO REQUEST FROM KATHIAWAR STATES

Opportunity To Be Used For Inter-Services Training

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4, (A.P.I.): In response to a request from certain of the Kathiawar States a small military force is being moved to Porbandar and will be landed there on the morning of 5th October from ships of the Royal Indian Navy, says a communique issued from the Prime Minister's Secretariat.

COMBINED OPERATION

In making this movement of troops, opportunity has been taken to carry out combined operation training to practise inter-Service co-operation.

The navy forces taking part include three sloops (H.M.I.S. 'Kistna, H.M.I.S. 'Cauvery' and H.M.I.S. 'Jumna'), two fleet minesweepers (H.M.I.S. 'Konkan' and H.M.I.S. 'Madras'), M.L. 420 and tank landing craft of the Royal Indian Navy. The naval forces are under the command of Commander R. D. Katari, R.I.N.

LAND FORCES

The land forces comprise a company group of the 1st battalion the Mahratta Light Infantry with detachments of the Royal Indian Engineers, Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Indian Corps of Signals and Indian Army Medical Corps, and a troop of light tanks. These forces are under the command of Maj. V. S. Jog.

The Royal Indian Air Force units participating in this exercise include number 8 squadron Royal Indian Air Force composed of Tempest aircraft under the command of Squadron Leader P. S. Gill, R.I.A.F., and will co-operate with both the Naval and the Military Forces.

Mountbatten To Visit Kathiawar

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, October 3

The Rajkot Correspondent of "The Sandesh" of Ahmedabad reliably understands that His Excellency Lord Louis Mountbatten is likely to visit Kathiawar to find a way out of the delicate situation arising in Kathiawar out of Junagadh State's accession to Pakistan.

Sardargadh And Bantwa Under Regional Commissioner

RAJKOT, Oct. 4, (A.P.I.): It is officially announced today by their Regional Commissioner for Western India and Gujarat States' Region that the Talukas of Sardargadh and Bantwa have been taken under the management by the Regional Commissioner. Managers have been appointed and have assumed charge of their posts.

Kutch Reforms Unacceptable To People

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Oct. 4: The Working Committee of the Kutch Praja Parishad recently met at Bhuj to consider the report of the constitution-making body presented by Messrs. Gulabshankar A. Dholakia, Bhawanji A. Khimji and Panji Dhanji. The consensus of educated opinion in Kutch State is overwhelmingly in favour of rejecting the proposed reforms as unacceptable and out of tune with the present democratic sentiment.

CITY SOLICITOR ARRESTED

Alleged Acceptance Of 'Pagree' For Tenement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Nandlal N Patwari, a city Solicitor and his managing clerk, Chimanlal Shah were arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. today, for alleged acceptance of 'pagree' of Rs. 4.500 from a person for a block.

The arrests were made by Rao Bahadur Mankar, Deputy Commissioner and two other police officers in a restaurant at Medows Street. The arrested persons were later on released on bail.

Hiroshima Holocaust Aftermath

600 Putrefied Bodies Traced

Believed To Be Radio-Active Still: Risks Of Burial

TOKYO, Oct. 4 (Reuter).—Six hundred bodies of the Hiroshima atomic bomb victims have been found by an official Japanese search party on the island of Ninoshima, 3 miles south of Hiroshima, and only one mile from the Headquarters of the British Commonwealth occupation force. The bodies were the remains of the last to die of many thousands of victims who fled to the island after the bomb fell, over two years ago. Officials found a horrifying scene of putrefaction.

Three hundred labourers were ordered to begin burying the dead immediately, but this has been held up temporarily because of fears that the bodies were still radio-active.

Eye-witnesses also doubt whether burying can be carried out until labourers have been provided with gas-masks.

City Mills Strike Illegal

Industrial Court Decision On Millowners' Plea

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The strike of 3,500 drawers-in of the textile mills of the city which ended on Friday last was declared illegal by Sir H. V. Divatia at the Industrial Court, today. The decision was the sequel to an application filed by the Millowners' Association requesting the Court to declare the strike illegal.

While passing orders today, Sir Harsidhbhai said that no notice was given by the strikers as required by law, and that the purpose of the strike was to obtain higher wages.

Kripalani To Arrive In City Today

BOMBAY, Oct. 4, (A.P.I.): Acharya J. B. Kripalani, President of the Congress, is arriving in Bombay tomorrow evening on a short visit. He will be accorded a reception at the Santa Cruz aerodrome by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

During his short stay in the city, Acharya Kripalani will participate in the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations now in progress and visit some of the refugee camps.

The Congress President is accompanied by Dr. Choitram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee.

Churchill's Surprise Demand:

Britain Should Bill India For Services

Labour Govt. Blamed For Casting Away Empire

BRIGHTON, Oct. 4, (U.P.A.): Winston Churchill demanded that Britain should bill Egypt, India and unnamed other Allied countries for helping to defend them against Japan, Germany and Italy.

ADDRESS TO PARTY

He told 5,000 cheering Conservatives at the end of the Party's annual conference that the debts incurred in helping others in the war and the wartime sale of Britain's foreign investments were mainly responsible for Britain's present financial plight.

He told the Conservatives to prepare for a general election at any time this year or next. While refusing to give a detailed election programme, he said the Party's general programme will include establishing and maintaining a basic minimum standard of living; permit free competition above that minimum and sweep away the "vast encumbrances of regulations and penalties preventing Britons from making a good living;" cut Government expenditures by several hundred million sterling, especially wasteful expense abroad; and state bulk buying of food and raw materials; and, a return to private trading.

INDIA'S MISERY

Reuter adds: Mr. Winston Churchill, accused the Labour Government of "bringing widespread ruin, misery and bloodshed upon the Indian masses to an extent which no one can measure."

"A year ago I said to you Indian unity created by British rule will swiftly perish and no one can measure the misery and bloodshed which will overtake these enormous masses of humble, helpless millions or under what new power their future and destiny will lie. The event will long leave its mark in history. It may well be that Burma will soon suffer the same fate.

"Most of you will certainly live to see whether I am right or wrong."

Quoting this extract from his former speech, Mr. Churchill said: "You can judge for yourselves how far this forecast has already been fulfilled."

MELANCHOLY TALE

Mr. Churchill continued: "In this melancholy tale of the casting away of the British Empire in India and the misfortunes and slaughter which are falling upon its peoples, all the blame cannot be thrown on one party. But the Socialist Government, on gaining power, threw themselves into the task of destroying our long built up and splendid structure in the East with zeal and gusto and they certainly have brought widespread ruin, misery and bloodshed upon the Indian masses to an extent, which no one can measure.

"It is not possible for us at the moment to do anything to stop the avalanche which is being unloosed. Things are what they are and their consequences will be what they will be."

CONSERVATIVES' WAR ON COMMUNISM

BRIGHTON (Sussex), Oct. 4, (Reu-

(Continued on Page 16)

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

Previous Closing	30.82
Today's Opening	30.82
Difference	Nil.
Today's Closing	30.86
Difference	+4

LAST QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

	Rs.	as.
Cotton Jarila Jan.	475	0
Cotton Jarila March	479	8
Silver Bullion	162	8
Gold Forward	105	8
Sovereign	70	4

Nehru's Faith In Congress

"All My Actions Will Be Guided Py Its Principles"

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4, (A.P.I.): There are at present in India a large number of people who vigorously criticise Pakistan but act in a way which only strengthens the hands of that Dominion, declared Pandit Nehru addressing the eighth meeting held here today in connection with Delhi peace campaign.

The Government of India, said the Prime Minister, was being criticised in certain quarters for not adopting a strong line against Pakistan, but actually it was not to blame for that. The Government could do nothing against another if all its strength was required for maintaining peace at home. But by indulging in private retaliation the people were merely preventing the Government from doing what they wanted it to do.

Pandit Nehru reiterated his faith in the principles which had guided the Congress in its fight for freedom. "In all my actions as the Prime Minister of a free India I shall continue to be guided by them, and if you do not approve of them any more, then you are at liberty to choose another person in my place", he said.

HE WARNED THEM AGAINST THE GROUP OF PEOPLE WHO WERE SPREADING THIS UNREST BECAUSE IT WAS IN THEIR PERSONAL INTEREST TO DO SO. THERE WERE ALSO SOME RULING CHIEFS WHO WERE PLANNING TO CRUSH THE PRAJA MANDALS WHILE OUTWARDLY THEY WORKED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A HINDU STATE.

Stop Press

HUNGER-STRIKE AT BAR ASSOCIATION PREMISES

BANGALORE, Oct. 4 (A.P.I.): A batch of boys and girls have gone on hunger-strike today in the premises of the Local Bar Association to prevent lawyers from attending the Court for the duration of Satyagraha.

RUSSIA'S SUGGESTION TO U.N.O. ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

LAKE SUCCESS, New York, Oct. 4 (Reuter): Russia has introduced a resolution in the United Nations Economic Committee urging wider membership of the proposed economic commission for Asia and the Far East.

CHIANG'S SURPRISE VISIT TO PEIPING

PEIPING, Oct. 4, (U.P.A.): General Chiang Kai-Shek arrived in Peiping by plane today in a surprise visit as the Manchurian crisis deepened.

Alternative To Partition

Palestine To Help Form Mediterranean Buffer Bloc Against Russia

LONDON, Oct. 3 (I.P.A.): Arab League Secretary-General Azzam Pasha who returned from U.N.O. trip to Cairo on Wednesday stated yesterday that he favoured the formation of Mediterranean Buffer Bloc comprising Arab States, Turkey and Greece, and thought that Britain, France and Italy might join the Bloc later for the maintenance of peace. Azzam Pasha added that the suggestion was his personal view and that the Arab League had not debated nor considered the Bloc Formation. London Arab spokesman confirmed to I.P.A. that the new suggestion was not the Official League opinion and he refused further comment. I.P.A. political correspondent understands however that Azzam Pasha's statement is connected with the interview he and other Arab States' Delegates had with the American Secretary of State, Mr. Marshall, when they threatened serious repercussions in the Arab World if Palestine was partitioned, but offered their co-operation with the United States provided the Arab wishes were followed. United States has apparently accepted the Arab demands regarding Palestine provided the Arab States guarantee "Buffer Bloc" in the Near East to safeguard oil exploitation and prevent Russia reaching the Mediterranean or the Persian Gulf. Judging from the terms of his reported statement, Azzam Pasha has accepted the bargain and will endeavour to persuade the Arab Governments to accept his views. Yesterday Palestine High Commissioner, Sir Allan Cunningham, met the Arab Leader, Hussein Khalidi, and Ben Gurion from Jewish Agency, when it is understood he explained the British Government's plan before the withdrawal. British Military Headquarters in Palestine have stated that three years will be necessary under the present circumstances for quitting Palestine, though it is expected that Mr. Bevin could speed up the departure within 18 months, if peaceful conditions were assured.

CIVIL AVIATION IN PAKISTAN

U.K. Minister's Assurance To Nishtar

KARACHI, Oct. 4, (A.P.I.): Lord Nathan, Minister for Civil Aviation in the United Kingdom, called on Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Minister for Communications in the Pakistan Government, this morning at the latter's residence.

The A.P.I. reliably learns that they discussed various problems facing Pakistan and the United Kingdom in connection with civil aviation. It is further learnt that the question of negotiating an air agreement between the two countries was also taken up.

Lord Nathan is understood to have assured the Communications Minister that his Ministry would gladly give all help, technical and non-technical, which Pakistan may require to develop its air transport.

Lord Nathan met the Governor-General of Pakistan this afternoon.

He and his party will resume their flight for the United Kingdom tonight.

Pakistan Will Stop Searches Of Evacuees

KARACHI, Oct. 4, (A.P.I.): The Sind Government will soon issue orders stopping personal searches of both men and women evacuees in Karachi and throughout Sind, said the Chief Secretary Mr. N. A. Faruqui, addressing a press conference today.

Referring to the searches conducted by Muslim National Guards, the Chief Secretary said that orders in regard to searches at the Hyderabad station had already been issued by the Government asking the guards not to carry out the searches. He said that he would soon contact other collectors and order the immediate stoppage of searches by the guards.

ACCOMMODATION FACILITIES FOR PAKISTAN M.L.A'S.

KARACHI, Oct. 4, (A.P.I.): The President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan has appointed a House Committee to deal with matters relating to accommodation and other facilities for members of the Assembly during their stay in Karachi for its sessions.

The first meeting of the Committee will be held on Monday, October 6, in the Committee room of the Assembly building in Karachi.

REFUGEE COLUMN ATTACKED

30 Killed, 20 Injured In Military Firing

NEW DELHI, October 4 (API):—Thirty refugees were killed and 20 injured when the tail-end of a refugee column about 80,000 strong on its way to Jaranwala (Lyallpur) was attacked on September 30, said a military spokesman to-day.

It is stated that the military escort opened fire on the raiders, killing 50. Four other ranks were wounded in the engagement.

All eastward movement of refugees from Balloki headworks stopped on October 1. The road was closed to foot convoys as a result of the recent floods. Sappers are at work and it is hoped that the movement will be resumed on October 6.

Pakistan authorities state that they have arranged adequate supplies of food to be delivered daily for the refugees held up in the Balloki area.

Those refugees who passed Balloki headworks before the rains hampered movement and were marooned 'en route' have begun their march to the Indian border. The leading column of 30,000 crossed into India last night. The second column of 35,000 is moving to Khem Karn. Columns 3 and 4 have joined up and are 50,000 strong. They are expected to reach Manga tonight.

An Indian brigade moved 180,000 refugees from Beas to Amritsar on October 1. The same brigade moved 100,000 from Amritsar, through the city and along the Grand Trunk Road, to Wagah without incident on October 2.

The following is a summary of events reported during the 24 hours ended 6 a.m. to-day.

DELHI: Twenty-two persons were arrested on suspicion in connection with the stabbing of a Muslim in the Sadar Bazar zone. Patrolling, searches for illicit arms and arrests of suspects continue.

EAST PUNJAB:—

LUDHIANA: Floods are subsiding in the Jagraon and Sidhwankhas areas.

FEROZEPORE DISTRICT: Vehicles can now ply on the Ferozepore-Moga Road but the Ferozepore Kasubegu Road is still impassable. The railway between Ferozepore and Fazilka has been damaged. In Sadar Bazar, Ferozepore Cantonment, approximately 50 per cent of the houses have collapsed.

HOSHIARPUR: About 15,000 refugees moved from Hariana to Hoshiarpur on October 2.

KANGRA: About 1,000 refugees arrived at Pathankot from Yol without incident.

WEST PUNJAB

SIALKOT: A mob attacked a refugee column on September 30. It is stated that the refugees suffered no casualties. The police escort dispersed the mob, killing one and wounding several.

SHEIKHUPURA: Thirty-five deaths from Cholera were reported from the refugee camp at Chuharkana on October 1. Some civilian lorries got through to Lahore from Sheikhupura on the same day although the road was under water.

Forty thousand refugees concentrated south of a bridge on the bank of the Ravi near Balloki headworks were moved to Mian Ki Maur on night of September 30.

LAHORE: Seven prisoners who were released from Lahore jail were killed by a mob on September 30. It is said that the armed jail warders who were escorting were overpowered. A 36-hour curfew is imposed in the locality.

N.W.F.P.: According to a delayed report, on September 30 large mob surrounded Bannu and tried to enter the city. The report adds that their efforts are foiled by police. Indiscriminate firing took place between the mobs and the police, causing four persons to be killed. Looting started but further damage, it is stated, was prevented by the timely arrival of troops. Great tension prevailed in the city after this incident. Another report says that Hindus were evacuated safely from Naurang Serai on October 1.

ATTACK ON GOODS TRAIN

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4 (A.P.I.): Four persons were injured when the Railway Protection Police opened fire on an allegedly unruly crowd of people at Dum Dum, five miles from Calcutta last night.

COLLECTIVE FINES

BOMBAY: A Collective fine of Rs. 2,300 has been levied on the inhabitants of 23shops from a group of four buildings from Ranade Road, Dadar in connection with the recent disturbances in Bombay.

POONA: The District Magistrate of Poona has imposed a collective fine of Rupees 5,000 on the Hindu inhabitants of Talegaon about 20 miles from Poona, in connection with a communal incident that took place here on September 30.

Bombay Incident

BOMBAY, Oct. 4 (A.P.I.): "Everything was quiet on Saturday except a stray assault in Dadar area", says a press note issued tonight by the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay.

Century-Old "Curse Of The Whitehorns"

WALLINGFORD, England, (UPA) The century-old "cure of the Whitehorns"—the Whitehorns are a family many of whose children have been born with only one finger on each hand and one toe on each foot—apparently is wearing itself out.

Dr. George McMillian, family doctor of the Whitehorns, whose curious history has been studied by many eugenists, said that Professor Karl Peason, one of the pre-eminent men in that field had agreed the heriditary persistence of the defect was beginning to bow to time.

This view is based partly on the fact that the only one of the seven children of Mrs. Thomas Whitehorn born with ten fingers and ten toes is now married and has two perfectly normal children. Her five brothers and one sister are all one-fingered and one-toed. Mrs. Whitehorn's husband—she is widowed—was one of ten children five of whom were normal and the other five one-fingered and one-toed.

A legend scoffed at by most of the Whitehorns says that an ancestress giving evidence at a trial cried:

"If I am not telling the truth may all my children and their children be born without fingers or toes."

Mrs. Whitehorn's youngest child, James, 20, said that all Whitehorn children were ambidextrous, play games write and ride bicycles "just as well' as normal people."

Dr. L. S. Penrose of the University of London has been quoted as saying that a study of the Whitehorns showed the children were almost always gifted mentally as compensation for the physical defect

SIKHS RESPOND TO SARDAR PATEL'S CALL

AMRITSAR, Oct. 3, (A.P.I.): In response to Sardar Patel's appeal to the Sikh community during his recent visit to Amritsar, the Sikh community in East Punjab is organising a volunteer corps to ensure safe passage of Muslim refugees to West Punjab.

It is pointed out a large number of Muslim refugees have crossed into Pakistan escorted by Hindus and Sikhs. In view of this it is expected here that the nearly a million and half Hindus and Sikhs now on their way to India from West Punjab will be given reciprocal treatment and be enabled to cross the border in safety.

R.A.F.'S ROLE IN EVACUATION

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3, (A.P.I.): Among the tasks undertaken by R.A.F. transport squadrons, retained in the country at the request of both the Dominion Governments, was the evacuation of 6,550 refugees from the disturbed areas in East and West Punjab, mostly Railway and Posts and Telegraph officials. About 1,200 Royal Pakistan Air Force personnel were flown out of India to Pakistan. 1,500 Sikh soldiers were flown out of the North-West Frontier Province.

In addition, many special flights have been undertaken to fly important Government officials on their various missions. Also, Senior Commanders of the Armed Forces of the two Dominions have been provided with aircraft to meet their requirements.

All this has resulted in a total of 12,769 passengers being carried and aircraft of these squadrons have flown a total of 6,43,000 miles. Apart from all these special undertakings, R.A.F. Transport aircraft are maintaining regular scheduled services between Delhi and Karachi, Lahore, Pindi and Peshawar. The object of these services is to provide direct and speedy lines of communication between the two Dominions.

The police fired a round to disperse two hostile mobs in Mohalla Gosian in Turkman Gate area and arrested 19 persons.

CLASH BETWEEN R. I. N. WORKERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A clash between two dissenting groups of R.I.N. Dockyard Workers at Bazargate, Fort, after working hours, yesterday evening resulted in six persons being taken to a nearby hospital with broken heads and missing teeth.

The Police have arrested 25 persons in this connection.

It appears that the section of workers who called off the recent strike in the Dockyard later than the one that had done it earlier was at daggers-drawn with the latter. They had it out on their way home last evening with the results stated above.

"DISBAND LEAGUE & JOIN CONGRESS"

Dr. Hasan's Call To Muslims To Forget Two-Nation Theory

NAGPUR, October 4 (UPI): An appeal to the Muslims that they should disband the Muslim League organisations in the Indian Union immediately and join the Congress 'en bloc' and cast their lot with other Minorities and their Hindu brethren for the common cause as it was done in the Indian National Army of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose has been issued by Dr. S. M. Hasan, ex-Minister of the Central Provinces and Berar, in the course of a statement to the Press.

Dr. Hasan, welcoming the bold and frank statement issued by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in connection with the position of Hindus and Muslims in the Indian Union and Pakistan, says that the Muslims of the Indian Union must now be realising that they have committed a great blunder in supporting the movement for Pakistan and it is now time that they should forget the two-nation theory of their leader, Mr. Jinnah.

Dr. Hasan pays tributes to Gandhiji and Pandit Nehru for their noble work in creating an atmosphere of mutual toleration and goodwill at such a critical juncture. It will be admitted, he concludes, that "Mahatma Gandhi is our only hope for peace and goodwill amongst mankind."

Junagadh Struggle Essentially Non-Communal

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, October 3

The Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference has pledged its moral and material support to the Provisional Government of Junagadh, fully appreciating the serious step this Government has taken. The Committee has noted gratefully the helpful utterances of the Rulers of Kathiawar regarding the preservation of the integrity of Kathiawar and the strong disapproval of the action of Junagadh Ruler in acceding to Pakistan.

The Committee appeals to the Muslims of India, in general, and Junagadh State, in particular, to realise that the struggle is maintained on a perfectly non-communal level. It is directed at the recognition of the democratic principles. Muslims are as much likely to be benefited by the Junagadh State acceding to the Indian Union as non-Muslims. The Committee, therefore appeals to the Muslims of Junagadh in particular to lend their full co-operation in this great struggle for the vindication of democracy. The Committee also appeals to the Rulers of Kathiawar to extend their generous co-operation in this task.

DEMILITARISATION OF JAPAN

CANBERRA, October 4 (Reuter):—The British Government has given Australia notice that she intends to withdraw all troops from Japan, Mr. Cyril Chambers, the Australian Minister for the Army, stated here today.

He said the reasons given for Britain's decision were shortages in manpower and the Dollar expenditure involved in the occupation.

New Zealand also intends to reduce the strength of her forces in Japan, Mr. Chambers said.

Mr. Chambers added that he did not propose at present to recommend that the strength of the Australian forces be increased to compensate for the British withdrawal.

He recalled that Koperal MacArthur, the Supreme Commander, and Lt.-General H. C. H. Robertson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Commonwealth occupation forces, had both stated that the objective of the occupation was the complete demilitarisation of Japan.

As this now seemed to have been completed, it would be unnecessary to step up the strength of the Australian forces, Mr. Chambers added.

It was officially announced in Tokio in August that that the withdrawal of the Indian contingent from the Commonwealth occupation forces would reduce the strength of the Empire forces in Japan to 20,000 at the end of September. About half of this number would be Australian army.

KARACHI, Oct. 3 (UPI).—To provide Pakistan with news service and external service and to link Eastern and Western Pakistan by radio, the Pakistan Government has decided to take in hand immediately installation of four new transmitters in Pakistan territories—two in Karachi, one in Hyderabad (Sind).

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrapad Vad 5, 2003.
Muslim: Zilkad 19, 1366.
Parsi: Ardibehest 2, 1317.
Sunrise: 6-31 a.m. Sunset: 6-25 p.m.
Hightide 03-02, 14-39.
Lowtide: 08-47, 20-49.

Domestic Occurrence

UTHAMANA CEREMONY.

The Uthamana ceremony of the Late Mr. Mohanlal Hemchand Javeri will take place tomorrow (Monday), at 8-30 a.m., at his residence, Victor Villa, Babulnath Road.

To-day's Engagements

DADAR MATUNGA YOUTH ASSOCIATION: Gandhi Jayanti: Sjt. Achyut Patwardhan will address a public meeting at Napoo Gardens or in Poddar College in case of rain, today, at 5-30 p.m.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Gathering of the Congress Workers in 'D' Ward today., at 4 p.m., in Congress Hall, Congress House. When Sjt. S. K. Patil, will preside and Hon. Dinkerrao Desai, will be the chief guest. And meeting at Subhash Chawk, at 7-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL FORWARD BLOC: Executive Committee will meet today, at 3 p.m., at the Party Office, Agenda Accounts Future Programme.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Pandit Mahendra Chandraji's lecture on "Aryan Culture", today (Sunday), at 9 a.m., at the Samaj Hall. Borabazar Street, Fort.

'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE DADAR: Today Sneha Sammelan, at 8-30 p.m., Vanamali Hall, Dadar.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Divine Service, at 5-30 p.m. today, at the Prarthana Mandir, Charni Road. Minister: Mrs. Kanta Rege.

SHANMUKHANANDA FINE ARTS SOCIETY: Music Concert by Gana Kaladhra Sri Madura Mani Iyer, (Vocal); Travancore Asthana Vidwan Govindraja Pillai, (Violin) and Travancore Asthana Vidwan Palni Subramania Pillai, (Mridangam), today Sunday, the 5th inst., at 4-25 p.m., at the S. I. S. School Hall, Matunga.

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Pandit Ghanashyamji, at 4 p.m., on "Astrology and Shradha" and Mr. B. D. Wagh, at 5 p.m., on "Some Astrological Axioms", today, at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Theosophy and the New World Order" is the subject of a public lecture to be delivered today (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m., at Wadia Building. Opp. Flora Fountain.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES: Swami Sambhuddhananda, of The Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a class on Bhagwat Geeta, at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall, today, 9 a.m., and on Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna, at 5 p.m.

'G WARD TENANTS ASSOCIATION (DADAR): Meeting of the Managing Committee will be held today, at 4 p.m., at the office of the Association to consider the New Rent Control Bill.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Bharathi Songs Competition 9-30 a.m., today (Sunday) at Sangham Premises Telang Road

DADAR, MATUNGA, SION TENANTS ASSOCIATION.

A tenants' association has been formed under the style of Dadar, Matunga, Sion Tenants Association, in Matunga on Saturday, the 29th Sept. 1947, for ensuring and protecting the rights of the tenants residing in the area between the stations of G. I. P. Dadar and Sion. For further particulars communicate with the Secretary, at 4B/379 Telang Cross Road No. 3, near King's Circle Graden, Matunga.

'E' (BYCULLA) WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Gandhi Jayanti Week—Public meeting at 5 p.m., today, at Nagpada.

'C WARD VIDYARTHI MANDAL: A meeting at the Executive Committee of 'C' Ward Vidyarthi Mandal will be held today (Sunday) at 9 a.m., in the office

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, Oct. 5.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Geet Manthan 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 D. K. Joshi Mangalvedhekar (Pakhwaj) 8-45 Khabardar Ni Krutio (Geet Gujari) 9-0 G. J. Watve (Bhavgeet, Yeshwant) 9-15 Mohammad Rafi (Thumri) 9-30 Firoz Dastur (Desi) 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Shakuntala Act V A Gujarati roopak by C. V. Mehta 12-15 p.m. Laxmibai Jadhav (Mian ki bilawa) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 S. G. Nevrekar (Pad) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch Hour 4-20 R. N. Karkare (Multani) 4-50 Bhajan (Brahmanand) 5-0 D. K. Joshi Mangalvedhekar (Pakhawaj) 5-15 Gammat Pammat (M) 5-45 Rabab Per Ek Dhun (By Shingul) 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 R. N. Karkare (Purvi) 6-45 Mohammad Rafi (Thumri) 7-0 G. J Watve (Bhavgeet, Gireesh) 7-15 D K Joshi Mangalvedhekar (Pakhawaj) 7-30 S. G. Nevrekar (Bihag) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kavya Darshan (Nav-Kavita) 8-45 Mesmer (Feature in Gujarati by Dr. R. K. Trived) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra (Kedara and Anandi Kedara) 10-0 Symphonic Hour (Philh. Symp. Orchestra of N. Y.).

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. instr. Melodies 6-15 Rural Listeners 8-0 Rasmandal (Gujarati Garbigeeto) 8-15 S. G. Nevrekar (Pad. K. P. Khadilkar) 9-0 Firoz Dastur (Malkaum) 9-30 Mohammad Rafi (Tanvir Naqvi) 10-0 Laxmibai Jadhav (Bihagda).

DO YOU POSSESS UNLICENSED WEAPONS?

Declare Them For Licenses Or Surrender Them To Police

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, Bombay writes:—

Some persons in Bombay Province may have in their possession unlicensed arms and ammunition which they have not declared owing to the risk of prosecution or through ignorance of the rules on the subject. As it is essential that Government should have accurate information regarding the total number of fire arms in the possession of the public, it has decided to make an appeal to all possessors of unlicensed weapons to declare them for licences or to surrender them to the Police on the following conditions:—

(1) No prosecution will be instituted under the Indian Arms Act or the rules framed thereunder against any person who, on or before the expiry of the period specified for this purpose either by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or the District Magistrates, deposits his unlicensed weapons at the nearest Police Station.

(2) Applications for grant of licences received from such persons on or before the date of expiry of the period will be considered on their merits and if a licence is granted, the applicant will be charged only the fee for the current year, no claim being made for arrears.

(3) Proceeds of the sale of deposited arms of persons who do not desire to take out a licence or to whom a licence cannot be granted will be given to the depositer.

After the expiry of the period specified by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or the District Magistrates, prosecutions will be launched against any and every person found in unlawful possession of any weapon for which he is required by the rules to take out a licence, provided that this period may be extended in the case of any persons who would otherwise avail themselves of this offer, but are prevented from doing so by absence from the Province of Bombay or by any other good and sufficient reason.

Exempted persons who have not registered their fire arms as required by rule 3(1) (b) of the Indian Arms Rules of 1924 and Government Notification No. 484-Poll, dated the 17th March 1924, should do so as early as possible. Exemptees who fail to comply with these requirements of the law by the date of expiry of the period specified by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, or the District Magistrates will be liable to prosecution under the Arms Act and also to cancellation of their exemption.

MORE MILLS OPEN

BOMBAY, Oct. 4, (A.P.I.): 'More mills have opened today following the termination of the drawers-in strike in the city cotton textile mills" states a press note.

"Sixty-four out of 68 mills are working normally today, three are working partially, mainly because of shortage of beams and yarn and one remains closed.'

B.P.C.C. & Fraternisation

The General Secretary, B. P. C. C. announces that a Priti Sammelan will be held at Jinnah Hall, on Tuesday, 7th October, at 6 p.m. Similar Sneha Sammelan will be held on Thursday, 9th October, at 6 p.m., in Jinnah Hall. Both these functions contemplate the objective of fraternisation between communities.

Paints And Lacquers Ltd.

Elsewhere is published an announcement of the Paints and Lacquers Ltd The Company has been formed with an authorised and issued capital of 5 Lacs for the purpose of starting a modern Paint and Varnish factory. It is understood that the construction of this factory fitted with latest plant and machinery is complete and that the products of the Company are going to be out in the market very soon.

WHEAT FORECAST

The following fourth wheat forecast for 1946-47 which relates generally to the conditions up to beginning of May 1947 has been published by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

The area under crop cultivation and the estimated yield are 34159,000 acres and 7980,000 tons respectively as against 34568,000 acres and 8926,000 tons respectively — the corresponding revised estimates for last year. The decrease in area is one per cent and in yield eleven per cent.

BOMBAY, Oct. 4. (API). Major General D. R. Bateman took over the appointment of Area Commander, Bombay, from Major-General Richardson on 1st Oct, 1947, it is announced.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Reminiscences Of Stage And Screen

By "SARDI"

MODI AND NASEEM

Though the Indian stage has not played too important a part in the cultural life of the country, it has yet given to filmdom some of its finest artistes, two of the best being PRITHVIRAJ and SOHRAB MODI, both of whom appeared, long ago, in Shakespearean roles before the footlights.

Sohrab Modi's stage experience is still very noticeable in his "grand manner", full of sweeps and flourishes—tricks of the trade that modern Thespians are normally taught to eschew. How many remember. Modi's KHOON KA KHOON—an adaptation of "Hamlet" in which he played the part of the brooding prince? This was a role ideally suited to his talents. Opposite him, playing the role of the prince's ill-fated love, was a newcomer—NASEEM. How the years have flown! One of the most beautiful of our actresses, Naseem seems to have almost faded from the screen. Her greatest triumph was probably when she played Nur Jehan to CHANDRA MOHAN'S Jehangir in PUKHAR. The last time I recall seeing her, was in Filmistan's CHAL CHAL RE NAV JEVAN opposite ASHOK KUMAR. Taj Mahal Pictures' BEGUM, in which she once again appears opposite Ashok, has not come our way yet.

PARSIS IN FILMS

Ashok Kumar—Here again is a name that has long been in the limelight. Though yet in his early thirties, he is one of our talkie veterans. To DEVIKA RANI, who has bidden a graceful farewell to the screen, must go the credit for helping Ashok Kumar to the topmost rung of the ladder of fame. Remember the two in JAWANI-KE-HAWA? I can recall what a furore the credit titles of that picture created amongst Parsis, because two Zoroastrian women had dared to be connected with the making of the picture! One of them did not even make an appearance in the film, but assisted in the musical direction; the other did, if I am not mistaken make a fleeting appearance. The elders of the Parsi community held meetings decrying the courageous stand of two of their women who were brave enough to go out into the world and earn their own living.

Today we find Vera—a Zoroastrian openly starring in films, her first having being filmistan's SHIKHARI. Not so much as a moan or a sigh has gone forth from the Parsi community. Thank goodness for that! It shows that Parsis, who have played a prominent part in the industrial and political life of the country, are also learning to take a part in the country's awakening artistic activities.

ASHOK AND DEVIKA

To go back to Ashok Kumar, I think the finest film in which he appeared was Bombay Talkies' ACHUT KANYA in which Devika Rani played the title role while he played a Brahman. The Ashok of those days was a slimmer, more serious young man. I preferred him in his early years to his more robust present-day personality in pictures like HUMAYUN and EIGHT DAYS.

As to DEVIKA RANI, how many remember her in her very first screen appearance? It was in a picture called KARMA in which she played opposite her then husband, the late HIMANSU RAI the founder of Bombay Talkies. This picture, I believe, was the first to be made with both Hindi and English dialogue. Jamshed Wadia's COURT DANCER was thus the second Indian film to contain English dialogue, and not the first as many mistakenly imagine.

Talking of THE COURT DANCER, takes me back to Prithviraj. A few years ago, he was certainly one of our handsomest stars. His acting too, like Modi's, is of the Old School, entirely lacking in restraint. Today he is doing valuable work in the theatre with his PATHAAN and DEWAR.

PRITHVIRAJ

In the English version of the Wadia film, Prithviraj was a great disappointment, his elocution being far from perfect—which was rather a surprise, considering one had heard so much of his Shakespearean appearances.

D. R. D. Wadia's SHIKHARA was, I venture to state, the last film in which we saw the youthful-looking Prithviraj. However, the film itself was a terrific disappointment owing to its having been boosted to the skies. Poor DEWAN SHERAR! I wonder if he felt he was actually seeing his GONG OF SHIVA on the screen? On the other hand, Sherar's story of the hermit was well transcribed to the screen by Shantaram, as PARBAT PE APNA DERA. It was one of the first of our films that deserved to be termed "psychological", plumbing as it did the depths of a man's soul and a woman's constant love.

DAME SYBIL THORNDIKE

Playing Mrs. Squeers who feeds her husband's young charges with brimstone and treacle, in the Ealing-G.F.D. version of Dickens's NICHOLAS NICKLEBY, is that fine character actress DAME SYBIL THORNDIKE, a name to conjure with on the English stage.

I remember Thorndike, almost two decades ago, giving a powerful portrayal of Edith Cavell in a British picture called DAWN, I was no more than nine years old then, yet her sterling performance remains a vivid memory. How many share it with me today?

I have seen her, in her sixties, doing an except from ST. JOAN and despite her years she was every inch the maid of Orleans. My finest recollection of her is as Miss Moffat in Emlyn Williams's THE CORN IS GREEN, at the Piccadilly Theatre, in the early war years. A mistress of emotion, she was superb as the elderly spinster in whom the instinct of mother love was a strong emotion that found vent in helping the career of the young miner Morgan Evans—played by Williams himself—and in adopting his natural child. After seeing Thorndike breathe life into this role, it was something of a setback to watch the comparatively younger BETTE DAVIS struggling with the part in the film version. Of course those who had no comparison to draw upon, were probably quite satisfied with the Davis interpretation. To my way of thinking, it was a case of flagrant miscasting. Ethel Barrymore might have done better with the role.

That's all till next week rolls around.

NOTE

Our film reviews appear in the daily "Chronicle" every Friday (foreign pictures) and Saturday (Indian photoplays).

Bassein Bus Strike Called Off

ANDHERI, Oct. 4.

In connection with the strike of the employees of the Bassein Bus Company in which 175 people had been involved and which commenced since the 13th of September, the Government of Bombay have now referred the various demands made by the strikers to the Conciliation Board.

The strike has, therefore, been called off since 4th of September (today).

FLYING BRANCH FOR WOMEN IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Oct. 3, (Reuter): Britain took the first step tonight towards the formation of a flying branch for women when the Air Ministry announced that trained women pilots might enrol as members of the womens Auxiliary Air Force Volunteer Reserve for ferrying and communicating duties in non-operational areas during periods of emergency."

Three Ministers For Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Prime Minister of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher and the Home Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, will arrive in Bombay tonight from Poona.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Minister for Labour and Housing, who left for Poona this morning, will also return to Bombay tonight. He will leave for Ahmedabad tomorrow (Sunday) evening and be back in Bombay on Thursday morning (October 9).

Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, Bombay, will leave for a tour of the Ahmednagar District on Sunday (October 5) and reach Poona via Yeola on Thursday (October 7).

M.S.M. SHARMA TO ADDRESS BOMBAY JOURNALISTS

KARACHI, October 4 (API).—Mr. M. S. M. Sharma, Managing Editor of the "Daily Gazette" will address a meeting of the Bombay Union of Journalists on Tuesday, October 7, on "Pakistan at Work."

GOVT. GRANT FOR SPORTS ACTIVITIES

Britain Keen On Keeping Her Nation Fit

LONDON, Oct. 4 (Reuter): The recent announcement that the Ministry of Education is to make a grant towards the cost of appointing regional coaches to National Sports Associations has considerable significance.

It means that the Government is really interested in the physical welfare of the nation. First signs that this was so came with an earlier unexpected announcement that the Ministry of Education was to grant £2,500 towards the purchase of new equipment for field events and this latest grant was accompanied by a statement that the donation was made "in order to assist in raising the standard of our national sports"—thereby showing the interest of the Government in sport. Everyone is delighted at this interest. There has been no dissenting voice even among the Government's most bitter opponents and among most rabid conservatives, for everyone appreciates that physical fitness is essential to the well-being and success of any nation and that it is the Government's duty to help private enterprise to this end. It would also appear as if the Government does appreciate that considerable prestige can be obtained by a nation through sport.

It is essential that Britain should fare reasonably well in the Olympic Games next year in London. As the nation holding the games, it would never do for Britain to prove a flop. The Government has doubtless taken due note of this.

The next step would be a Minister of Sport and it would come as no surprise if such a post was shortly created as the Government must have some master plan in mind in making these grants.

At present grants have only been made to athletics perhaps because of all sports this is the one which can most help in making the nation fit. Officials of cycling, swimming, boxing, hockey and wrestling are hopeful that there will be no delay in also allotting them funds to provide the necessary coaches to promote these sports which, it will be argued, contribute as much as track and field athletics to the well-being of a nation. These Government-appointed coaches are not primarily being appointed to coach individuals direct but rather to train others to become coaches so that considerable ground through the whole of the British isles can be covered.

BOMBAY PLEDGES SUPPORT TO PEOPLE OF MYSORE

Patil's Call To Maharajah To Emulate British Govt. & Surrender Power

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. S. K. Patil, B.P.C.C. President, today pledged the wholehearted support of the citizens of Bombay to the freedom movement in the Mysore State.

Addressing a mammoth meeting at the Napoo Garden, organised by the local Mysore Aid Committtee in observance of Mysore Day, Mr. Patil said that the struggle in the State was bound to be crowned with complete success, knowing as he did the able leadership that was guiding the movement.

Mrs. Mithan Lam, who presided over the meeting, declared, "In the 20th century princes have no place in a free India, and if they wish to remain, they should act as constitutional monarchs". She regretted that they had not realised the fact that the strength and stability of their kingdoms lay in the goodwill and affection of their subjects and not on the discontent and ill-will of downtrodden and suppressed masses. "They forget nothing and they learn nothing, and unless they change their ways, the fate of Bourbons will overtake them".

Mrs. Lam continued that the social and political awakening among the people seemed to have created "no ripples in these stagnant people of repression". These native states would have long ago been thrown into the limbo of oblivion had it not been for the support of the British Government who wanted to bolster them up to gain their own ends.

REFORMS, MERE EYEWASH

She characterised the recent reforms in Mysore as mere eyewash, as most of the power was still left with the Ruler. Even the King of England, she said, has a civil list sanctioned by the Parliament, but this small ruler wanted to maintain a privy purse on which the people were not have any say. She asked the Maharaja to concede gracefully the legitimate demands of the people before it was too late.

Mr. S. K. Patil said that "the poor puny kings of native states" should have followed the example of the mighty British Government, who willingly surrendered power to Indians. But it was strange that they still think of clinging on to their old feudal regime in a free India. Free India would be a meaningless term if these pockets of repression were allowed to continue any further.

Mr. Patil was definite that the Mysore struggle had the sympathy of the Indian Government, but they could not do anything concrete, now that their hands were too full with the communal problem. He promised the full support of Bombay citizens to the Mysore struggle which was bound to succeed.

VIET NAM GOVT.'S APPEAL TO U.N.O.

MOSCOW, Oct. 4. (Reuter). A Tas's Soviet-official news agency, dispatch from Paris today reported that the Viet Nam (French Indo-China) Republican Government, which has been fighting the French since last December, had addressed a memorandum to the Secretary-General of this United Nations requesting that peace negotiations be started between France and Viet Nam under the auspices of United Nations.

The negotiations were to be on the basis of the independence and integrity of the Viet Nam Republic and of its lawful cultural and economic interests.

Viet Nam Government has also requested United Nations assistance in evacuation of French troops from Viet Nam territory, Tass reported.

Alexandria Cotton "Futures" Market To Be Reopened

CAIRO, Oct. 4 (Reuter).—The Egyptian Government has decided to reopen the Alexandria cotton "Futures" market and would fix the date shortly, it was learned here today.

A Finance Ministry spokesman said that obstacles to the re-opening of the market had now been removed.

At a meeting tomorrow, the Egyptian Cabinet will consider suggestions from the Finance Minister about the control the Government should exercise over transactions, the spokesman added.

WORKERS RESTORE KREMLIN WALLS

MOSCOW, (Reuter): An army of workers has been busy restoring the walls and towers of the Kremlin, the "city within a city", as it has been called in the heart of Moscow.

Aim of the restoration work is to preserve all the original parts of the buildings.

The walls and towers of the Kremlin were built in their present form mostly in 1485-1495. Restoration work has been carried out many times during the past centuries.

Restoration work has been proceeding on the orders of the Soviet Government under the direction of the Administration of the Construction of the Palace of Soviets.

Specialists from the USSR Academy of Architecture taught workers how to make bricks in the centuries old way. Because cement cannot be used, it was necessary to look for old reserves of slaking lime and to make special mixtures by using ground up bricks.

By the end of the year all the towers along the Moscow river and the Red Square will have been restored.

Prof. Max Planck Dead

HAMBURG, Oct. 4 (Reuter). Prof. Max Planck, the German physicist who originated the quantum theory, died at 3-30 a.m., this morning in a hospital at Goettingen, the German news service in the British zone reported. He was 89. Planck's theory stated that in the emission or absorption of energy by atoms or molecules, the process is not continuous, but takes place by steps, each step being the emission or absorption of a certain amount of energy.

Ceylon's New House Of Representatives

COLOMBO, Oct. 4. (Reuter): The Governor, Sir Henry Monck-Mason Moore, today nominated four Europeans and two Burghers (representatives of the community including Dutch and Portuguese as well as Euro-Sinhalese descendants) to fill six vacant seats in Ceylon's new House of representatives, bringing its total membership to 101.

The date of the first sitting of the House for which elections ended on Sept. 22, is to be fixed at the new Cabinet's meeting next Wednesday.

Cloth Parcels For Indians In Germany

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4. (API). The Indian Military Mission to Germany has received constant requests from Indian Nationals in Germany for clothing and food parcels from friends and relatives in India. Little clothing has been manufactured in Germany during the last three or four years, and to obtain even the smallest replacement means paying exorbitant prices. About a hundred parcels for men, women and children containing a small amount of clothing and shoes are required by the Mission for distribution in the winter. At least three months have to be allowed for parcels in transit.

Three parcels can be sent under the terms and conditions already announced by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

Moonje's "No" To Proposal For Mixed Ministries

NASIK, Oct. 4, (UPI): "The Muslims have got their Homeland and separate nation of their own. Let all Muslims now go cheerfully to their Pakistan and all Hindus and Sikhs come back to their Hindusthan," says Dr. B. S. Moonje in a statement to the Press.

Dr. Moonje continued: "We have once decided and let us now stick to our decision. Let us, Muslims and Hindus, be now completely divided and separated as brothers in complete friendship and goodwill in their separate homelands. Fully divided and separated as we are now, we must now remain at any cost even in mutual hatred or even at the cost of war as Mahatma Gandhi fears, if that be inevitable. Now let us not think of mixed ministries or mixed administrations or combined Hindu-Muslim rule; it will be suicidal."

SIND GOVT.'S ASSURANCE

Compensation For Requisitioned Premises

KARACHI, October 4 (API): An assurance that the Sind Government would grant them adequate compensation for the premises requisitioned for the accommodation of Pakistan Government personnel is given by the Sind Government in a press note today. The note says the Government accepts full responsibility for the settlement of claims in respect of these properties. It was an erroneous impression that no proper arrangements had been made by the Government for payment of compensation.

The Government regret that owing to their pre-occupation with other pressing and urgent problems such as the heavy influx of refugees and their settlement, etc., it was not possible for them to pay earlier attention to this question. Steps are, however, being taken to give high priority to this matter and to ensure that the claims of all concerned are settled with the least possible delay.

World Laughing At India

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

"The whole world today is laughing at us in connection with the unhappy events that are taking place in the country. India's critics point out with great glee that, after all, what Britons had said about the shape of things to come in India after their quitting was not far wrong. Unless commonsense returns and the fratricidal war in the country is ended forthwith, India is in danger losing her proud place in the comity of Nations" observed Seth Lalji Mehrotra, well-known Congressman and business-magnate and Vice-President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, who returned here yesterday after a four-month tour of the European countries and United States of America.

GANDHIJI'S MIRACLE

Mahatma Gandhi's miracle in Calcutta, however, was a bright spot in this dark chronicle of killings, loot and murder and Seth Lalji said that this item was a front-page news all over the United States.

CONDITIONS STILL BAD IN EUROPE

Seth Lalji made some interesting revelation on the pace of recovery and of industrial revival in the various European countries. War devastated Germany had not yet been able, two and half years after the termination of hostilities, to clear the streets of debris.

Concluding Seth Lalji said that most of the Americans believed that war with Russia was inevitable and a question that was frequently put to him was, how far had Russian thought and influence penetrated into India.

BATHING DIVERSITIES NO.1
In the dreamland of
PERSIAN BATH
Prefect
PREFECT
TOILET SOAP
Essential as FOOD & DRINK
Gone are the old days of magnificent wizardry of taste which turned the Persian harem bath into a dreamland of splendour. Modern bathing taste creates that romantic spell and glamour with the far simpler device of Modi's PREFECT TOILET SOAP, the soap of aristocracy and distinction.
MODI SOAP WORKS
MODINAGAR, U.P.
MP 688
Agents: Messrs DEAN & WEBBER,
Hassan Chamber, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

NO RELAXATION OF PASSPORT FORMALITIES

Khuro Says Evacuees From Karachi Must Be Searched

KARACHI, Oct. 4, (U.P.I.): Mr. M. A. Khuro, Sind Premier, in an interview said that searches of evacuees from Karachi would be continued at the port as usual. The Pakistan Government's order to stop searches of outgoing passengers was not workable as it would only mean putting premium on dishonesty he added.

"I propose to make representation to the Pakistan Government in this connection. Searches are made to see that none of the prohibited articles are taken away from the Province which is the legitimate function of a Government in all countries. Searches of women will not be made and I have ordered accordingly."

Accordingly, while the Pakistan customs authorities stopped searches of passengers at the port, the provincial authorities have resumed the same. The Indian High Commissioner Mr. Sri Prakasa, is taking up the matter with the Pakistan Government, it is understood.

Refugees Celebrate Gandhi Jayanti

NEW DELHI, October 3 (API):—Mahatma Gandhi's birthday was celebrated by the refugees of the Kingsway Camps with enthusiasm yesterday.

The celebrations began with the singing of "Vande Mataram" and prayer. 'Prabhat Pheries' were taken out. Sweets were distributed among children and a 'Charkha' competition was held for 79 minutes. Sixty women participated in it.

Dr. Choithram Gidwani, Sind Congress leader, hoisted the Union Flag.

AMRIT KAUR SPEAKS OUT

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, addressing the audience, said: "After achieving independence, India is celebrating Mahatma Gandhi's birthday for the first time. You are all eager to pay your homage to this greatest of living men, the "Father of the Nation". But you have not followed his teachings. All his life he has been teaching us to be courageous and steadfast, to love humanity without distinction of caste or creed and to protect the meek and fight evil with 'Ahimsa'.

"If you had followed this great example your suffering would not have been so great, and perhaps you would have found better means to overcome the present crisis.

"Those who have taken the Law into their hand sand are indulging in retaliation are endangering the lives of those millions who are stranded in West Punjab and are making an all-out effort for evacuation."

The Health Minister appealed to the people to keep the peace and let the Government to do their work. That would be the greatest homage that they could pay to Mahatma Gandhi to-day, she added.

GIRI'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

COLOMBO, Oct. 3 (A.P.I.): Warm tributes to Mahatma Gandhi and his work for India and humanity were paid by the Indian representative in Ceylon, Mr. V. V. Giri, at a well-attended public meeting in Kandy yesterday to mark Mahatma Gandhi's 78th birthday. He said that Mahatma's life had been one big adventure in humanity's cause. Mr. Giri recalled that some laughed at Mahatma Gandhi at the time when the 'quit India' campaign was launched and added: "Today we see the English not only quitting India but out of Asia. Dominion Status for Ceylon means that they will have to get out of Ceylon as well."

The Ceylon Indian Congress President Mr. S. Thondaman was among others who spoke on the occasion.

The offices of the Indian Representative and the Indian Trade Commissioner were closed yesterday.

NEW ORDINANCE TO END BLACK MARKETING

CALCUTTA, Oct. 3, (A.P.I.): In pursuance of their determination to put a stop to black-marketing, the West Bengal Government have, it is learnt, decided to promulgate an ordinance shortly.

The ordinance, which is now being finalised, will empower the authorities to inflict an examplary punishment ranging from five years to transportation for life, cancellation of trade licence, externment from the province, and even detention without trial. The offence will be regarded as a non-bailable one.

Future Of Italian Empire

Prospects Of Agreement Between 'Fig Four' Not High

LONDON, Oct. 4 (Reuter).—Prospects of agreement between the "Big Four" on the future of the Italian Empire area not high, either in the light of last year's discussions or of the present state of great strained relationships, writes Reuter's Diplomatic correspondent.

The stakes, in the form of strategic control of key areas in the Middle East, are too high to make for an easy solution at a time when friction between Soviet Russia and the west is still increasing. Despite this, the Conference of special deputies for the Italian Colonies, which opened in London on Friday, may have an important historic role to play in keeping in being the framework of the Foreign Minister's Council.

Whatever storms the Council runs into when it meets to discuss the disagreement on the German peace treaty which may result from these discussions, the periodical meetings of the Foreign Ministers Council, set up under the Potsdam agreement, will have to continue to handle the problem of the Italian Empire.

Sir Noel Charles, Britain's Deputy, pointed out at the opening session of the Conference, the present phase of negotiations should go smoothly.

If the deputies agree to put off fundamental issues until after "on the spot" investigations have been made, there will be no Italian Empire "crisis" or "deadlock" until sometime next spring. This will leave about six months for serious negotiations before the time limit for agreement on a "Big Four" basis expires with the first anniversary of the coming into force of the Italian Peace Treaty—on September 15, 1948.

This time limit should have an overwhelming effect on the standpoint of the great powers. The arrangements made for settlement if the "Big Four" fail to agree appears to work strongly against the interests of the Soviet Union. In the event of failure, the Italian Empire problem is to be referred to the General Assembly of the United Nations, where the veto does not operate and where the Soviet Union does not possess a majority.

The "Big Four" have bound themselves in advance to accept, and to give effect to, the Assembly's recommendation.

The result of this provision, which is unique among arrangements for solving the problems of the peace settlement, is that, for once, delaying tactics work against the Soviet Union which is not in the last resort in a position to veto a majority view.

The experience of the powers over the failure to appoint a Trieste Governor and of Quadripartite rule in Berlin has recently strengthened the British official prejudice against any form of joint or collective trusteeship for the Italian colonies.

The British view, which is not likely to be crystallised until the investigating Commission's report has been produced, is moving towards independence for the more advanced North African territories and trusteeship exercised by one big power only for the East African territories of Italian Somaliland and Eritrea, subject to the just consideration of Ethiopia's territorial claims.

LORD ISMAY FLIES TO LONDON

KARACHI, Oct. 4 (A.P.I.): Lord Ismay, Lord Mountbatten's Senior Adviser, accompanied by his daughter left for London at 9-10 a.m. to-day in a special "York."

Sir Archibald Carter, Under-Secretary for India and Pakistan Divisions of the Commonwealth Relations Office, and M. Antrobus, a senior official of this department also left for London by the same plane.

During their 10 days stay in India and Pakistan, Sir Archibald and Mr. M. Antrobus held discussions with Lord Mountbatten, Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah and also made contacts with the British High Commissioners in India and Pakistan.

Soendanese People Want Self-Govt.

BATAVIA, October 3. (Reuter): Preparations for the establishment of a pasoendan (Soendanese Nationalist movement) state in West Java will be discussed at an informal conference this month, according to a dispatch today from the Netherlands News Agency.

Colonel Abdoekadir, Government Commissioner for West Java, will be chairman and each regency will send two or three representatives, who may be republicans if they accept election. The agency added.

Mr. Raden Soeria Kartalegawa, the Pasoendan President, cabled an appeal to Louis Beel, Dutch Premier, in August stating that the Soendanese people wanted "self-government independent of the Indonesian republic" and "loyal co-operation" with the Dutch.

Palestine Debate Postponed Till Tomorrow

LAKE SUCCESS (New York), October 4 (Reuter): The Palestine Committee of the United Nations General Assembly has postponed until Monday the resumed debate previously fixed for to-day.

The Czechoslovak delegate, Karel Lisicky, said "the uncompromising stand of the Arab Higher Committee does not facilitate ou rhandling of the problem," but did not express any views on the Palestine issue itself. Camille Chamoun, Lebanon attacked the proposal for an economic union suggested in the Palestine report.

The proposed partition, he said, would give the Jews the most fertile land while relegating the Arabs to the difficult mountainous regions.

"An Economic Union" he declared 'would therefore be only a new stage in the conquest of an Arab State."

Palestine Committee Meets

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct. 3. (U.P.A.): Chairman Evatt, of Australia, today called the Special Palestine Committee to order at 3-17 p.m.

Czechoslovakia's Karel Lisecky was given the floor to express his country's position, and said it appeared that we are no further ahead "than a week ago. He scored the "un-compromising stand" of the Arab Higher Committee.

Regarding the Special Committee's report, he said that no matter whether the majority plan or the minority suggestion was adopted, it will require the presence of a third power to enforce the decision.

Lisecky critized Britain for saying that she would undertake to enforce no solution which is not acceptable to both sides, he said, however, if Britain refused to enforce whatever decision the United Nations reached, then, "some other great power, or group of powers," should take that responsibility.

Lisecky said he insisted on the desirability of a methodical approach to our problem as time runs short in Palestine. We have great responsibility for peace there. I am looking forward to getting ahead with the Committee's task."

Ex-Hungarian Premier To Be Deprived Of Citizenship

BUDAPEST, Oct. 3. (Reuter): The Hungarian Cabinet decided today to deprive M. Ferenc Nagy, former Prime Minister of his citizenship. He resigned the premiership while on holiday in Switzerland last May.

M. Nagy is now in the United States and has joined the Central Committee of the International Peasant Union, a body of exiled Balkan peasant leaders.

CANADA HAS RECORD HONEY HARVEST

OTTAWA, (Reuter): Canada's honey bees have been working overtime, judging from predictions of an all-time record honey harvest for this year.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics sets the 1947 output at 41,862,000 pounds, surpassing the previous record of 38,89,492,000 pounds established in 1943, and 75 per cent greater than last year's production. The estimate was made on the basis of reports from the Dominion and provincial agriculture departments.

KARACHI, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Seven thousand tons of more foodgrains left Karachi for Dacca today by s.s. "Elmfield" Since August 15 last, West Pakistan has supplied 21,000 tons of foodgrains to East Bengal.

Cease-Fire In Indonesia Not Respected

Preliminary Report Of Six Consuls

LAKE SUCCESS, Oct 4. (Reuter): The cease-fire in Indonesia has not been fully respected, according to a preliminary report from the six Consuls who investigated the matter discussed by the United Nations Security Council when it resumed consideration of the Indonesian question here last night.

The report sent in by the Consuls last Monday, said: "The advances by Dutch troops between July 20 and August 4 were in the nature of spearheads. While the main bodies of Republican troops retreated, a considerable number of their troops remains between the spearheads.

"The Indonesian scorched earth policy, including looting, particularly of the Chinese inhabitants, were intensified between the spearheads".

The Dutch, the report added, decided to mop up inside the territory between their spearheads, and this led to continued fighting in disregard of the cease-fire.

Dr. Herbert Evatt, Australian minister of external affairs, said if the situation was as described in the consular report then it was obvious the council's order had not been observed.

He proposed a resolution urging the Three-Man Security Council Conciliation Committee to start work immediately.

This was criticised by M. Andrei Gromyko (Russia) who said it would merely throw dust in people's eyes and accomplish nothing.

The only way for the security Council to take action, he said, was to order the troops of both sides to withdraw to the lines held before hostilities began.

Shariar Nominated Member Of Delegation

BATAVIA, Oct. 4, (Reuter): The Indonesian Republican Cabinet has nominated Dr. Sutan Shariar, former Republican Premier as a member of its delegation for future talks with the Dutch under the supervision of the 3 Power Commission recently appointed by the United Nations Security Council to mediate in Indonesia, Antara, the Indonesian Agency reported today on Jogjakarta Radio.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OF 1ST WORLD WAR RETIRES

LONDON, Oct. 3, (Reuter): Lieutenant General Sir Adrian Cadton De Wiart, 67 year old one eyed, one armed V. C. of the first world war, has retired from the army, the London Gazette announced tonight

Captured by the Italians during the North African campaign, he was released from a prisoner-of-war camp to attend the signing of Italy's capitulation. Shortly afterwards he went to China as Britain's special military representative with Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek. On the way back to Britain last year he fell and tractured his spine at Rangoon and travelled the rest of the way in a plaster cast. He has now recovered

SAILING ROUND THE WORLD

KOEPANO, (Timor) Oct. 3. (Reuter): Sailing round the world a Danish 20-ton yacht with an out-board motor under Captain H. Nilsen and a Danish crew of two, arrived here today from Thursday island, off Cape York in Northern Australia

Captain Nilsen sailed from Copenhagen, passed through the Panama Canal to the South Sea Islands and will continue to Batavia, Singapore, Colombo and Rotterdam.

PAKISTAN WANTS DETAILS OF HOME GUARD SCHEME

LUCKNOW, Oct 3, (A.P.I.): The Director General of Intelligence, Pakistan telegraphed to the administrative commandant, home guards United Provinces Mr. Omkar Singh, asking for full details about the U.P. Home Guards scheme to enable him to start the scheme on simflar line in Pakistan.

Mr. Omkar Singh has, it is stated, expressed his inability to do so, but suggested that he may approach the Indian Dominion Government on the subject.

APPEAL TO OBESERVE 'MYSORE DAY

LUCKNOW Oct. 3, (A.P.I.): Mr. R. K. Sinha, General Secretary All-India Students Congress in a statement appeals to observance of October 10 as Mysore Day throughout India by organising meetings and collecting funds for the struggle in Mysore

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-
To be paid in advance

MATRIMONIAL

If There Exists any cultured, domesticated, educated, healthy, fair, good-looking, sweet-tempered, non-vegetarian. English or French speaking Indian lady, willing to gamble on MATRIMONY with Irishman 40, who refutes Kipling's theory of East and West and Twain not meeting, and without any communal prejudices, or objection to childless widow, or marrying according to religious rites of lady, she should contact Box No. 7108. "Bombay Chronicle"

TUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Teachers, Technicians, Engineers, Stenos, Typists and Clerks throughout India. Apply stating qualifications, for terms, Globe Informations Society, Agra. (7105A)

MEDICAL ADLET

A miraculous efficacy to relieve the dreaded disease ASTHMA permanently by one dose to be taken on 29-10-47 (fullmoon): Kr. Badrinath Singh, Shubh Chintak Karyalaya Chitrakot (Distt. Banda, U. P.) (7047)

SHIPS FOR CHARTER

Several Steamers available for immediate charter. Details, etc. H. Sassen, Commissariat Building, 231, Hornby Road, Bombay. 7078

MOTOR-DRIVING

Motor-Driving Taught, within two weeks' time, to Gents and Ladies (special arrangements for ladies) guaranteed, for the licence. Apply sharp Box No. 7141 "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Glass Machineries Semi-Automatic and Automatic including Sheet Glass Plants supplied by us. Write Jalan Modi & Co., 86-B, Clive Street Room No. 62. Calcutta. 5427

PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

TENDERS

TENDERS ARE INVITED from the approved Contractors for the "A/A to the existing buildings to provide a yellow Fever Hospital at Santa Cruz Airfield" at an estimated cost of Rs 62,000.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12-0 noon on 11-10-47 and opened on the same day at 12-30 p.m.

Tender containing any additional condition shall not be considered.

I. S. CHOPRA,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Division, No. 1,
Commerce House, Ballard Estate
Bombay.
5473

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual life reading monthly details Rs. 5. 3 questions Re. 1 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kalipur M. SRINIVASA ACHARIAR Chandrika 2-B Eldams Road Teynampet P O Madras

32-PAGE BOOKLET

'VITALITY SUPREME' by Gambers - a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent **FREE** on request.

This *must-be-studied* course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.

BRIJMOHAN & CO. BOMBAY, 1.

PILES
CAN BE TREATED WITH
PILEX PILLS AND OINTMENT
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS
FREE LITERATURE FROM
HIMCO LABORATORIES
Post Box 54. 251. Hornby Rd. Fort. Bombay

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TENDER for IMMEDIATE SALE to the highest tenderer by public opening of tenders.

Class	Stock No.	Description	Qty.	Condition	Reserve Price
17B	79-106150	Combination Set Complete consisting of Protractor head, centre head and combination square 12" blade.	5000	New	Rs. 12/- each

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Sales Manager, Tata Aircraft Ltd., Titaghur, by 7th October 1947, will be accepted.

Do not send your offers below the reserve price. The successful tenderers will be informed and deposit of the unsuccessful tenderers will be returned within 8 days.

Public opening of tenders at 10 a.m. on 7th October 1947. Stores must be removed within 15 days from the date of acceptance. They will be sold "as is where is".

No tender will be accepted unless accompanied by 25 per cent. of the tender value. Cheques on scheduled banks alone will be accepted.

Sealed tenders in double covers superscribed SA/49/I(17B) should be sent to the Sales Manager, in the Tender Form available in this office or at our Retail Shop, 102/1 Clive Street, Calcutta, on the payment of Re. 1/-.

For further particulars apply Sales Manager, Tata Aircraft Ltd. Titaghur, 24 Parganas, Bengal.

Telegram: "Tataeraft". Titaghur Air Depot. Phone: Cal. 3081-87.
5291

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

The Director-General of Disposals invites tenders from the public for the purchase of the following items:—

	Stores.	Quantity.	Location.	Reserve Price.	Remarks.
1.	Shorts Khaki Drill (in approx. 12 sizes)	2,000,000	Central Ordnance Depot, Dehu.	No Reserve Price.	Serviceable Condition. Bids for minimum of 20,000.
2.	Jerkins Leather.	275,400	Central Ordnance Depot, Cawnpore.	Rs. 5/8/- each.	Serviceable Condition. Bids for minimum of 20,000.
3.	Jerkins Leather.	29,950	Ordnance Depot, Shahjahanpur.	Rs. 5/8/- each.	

TERMS OF SALE:

(1) All tenders should reach the Director of Textiles, Directorate-General of Disposals, on or before 11 a.m. on 20th October, 1947. Offers will be kept open for acceptance till 5th November.

(2) No offers below the reserve price in respect of items 2 and 3 will be considered.

(3) The offers may be sent on plain paper; the tenders must be sealed in double covers, and both superscribed "Special Tender TEX"

(4) Every tender must be accompanied by a 10% deposit of the offer value. Deposit should be made in favour of Director-General of Disposals in Reserve/Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. Drafts on other Banks or Cheques will not be accepted.

(5) All sales will be subject to "Conditions of Contract" Con. 117 ("as is where is").

(6) Successful tenderers must complete payment and remove the stores within two months from the date of acceptance of the tender.

Issued by
THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS, NEW DELHI.
5407

Dr. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST who—
WITHOUT OPERATION
CURES HYDROCELE at one sitting in 15 minutes. Now permanently in Bombay has at present two consulting rooms (1) SARDARGRIHA HOTEL CRAWFORD MARKET (2) IVANHOE BUILDING 4th floor. BACKBAY RECLAMATION Fort
Phone—27390 for details with certificates send 4 As stamps.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

The following is the statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 26th September:—

	Rs.
DEMAND LIABILITIES:	
(a) In India	634,18,39,000
(b) In Pakistan	64,78,11,000
TIME LIABILITIES:	
(a) In India	307,91,86,000
(b) In Pakistan	38,23,47,000
CASH:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	
(a) In India	32,42,68,000
(b) In Pakistan	4,00,29,000
(ii) Rupee Coin:	
(a) In India	2,34,80,000
(b) In Pakistan	32,91,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin:	
(a) In India	62,06,000
(b) In Pakistan	7,27,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	118,55,10,000
ADVANCES:	
(a) In India	355,07,25,000
(b) In Pakistan	43,27,44,000
BILLS DISCOUNTED:	
(a) In India	13,83,76,000
(b) In Pakistan	99,81,000

U. S. COTTON FOR JAPAN

Washington, Oct. 3.

The Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase an additional 65,000 Bales of cotton for Japan announces the Department of Agriculture. Previous purchases by the Corporation total 148,000 Bales

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.

Hedging proved enough to bring a sagging tendency with caution also impulsed by stress on continued favourable weather for crop movement and the consequent desire to await private production forecasts in order to gauge trade views of the likely size of the next official forecast. The market rallied on trade support and inclination in some quarters to expect a smaller official crop estimate. Price fixing and trade buying of a mild nature countered dribbling of hedges. The market closed steady.

City Markets

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

The local cotton market was active to-day with increased speculative buying.

At the opening January contract was quoted at Rs. 469/8 and firmed up at Rs. 472/-. March delivery business was done at Rs. 476/8.

Later on there was further buying and short covering which hardened January at Rs. 473/12. Trading in May delivery commenced to-day at Rs. 484/-. Towards the close there was some realising and closing quotations at 2 p.m. were as under:—

I.C.C. January	473	6	0
I.C.C. March	477	14	0
I.C.C. May	484	10	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
Bombay, Oct. 3.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
January	470-1/4	467-1/2	469-1/2
March	475	472	474-1/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton January Contract is 1273 cent points below New York January at Exchange rate 331

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Oct. 3.

October	31.00+05
December	30.82+02
December Highest	30.92+12
December Lowest	30.75—05
January	30.82+01
March	30.94+04
May	31.082+09
July	30.41+07
October	28.93+06
December	28.63+08
Middling Spot	31.12—03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Oct. 3.

October	30.82—09
December	30.80—07
March	30.89—07
May	30.81+09
July	30.37—06
Middling Spot	30.35—

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

The Bullion Market was fairly steady with restricted business. Forward silver was quoted at Rs. 164/10 and ready silver was placed at Rs. 164/14. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 107/6 and quietened at Rs. 107/2/6 under scattered selling. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 107/14.

Later on the market was quiet and final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	163	6	0
Current Settlement	103	4	0
Ready Gold	106	9	0
Current Settlement	106	9	6
Next Settlement	105	12	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Oct. 4.—The Produce Market was steady today with moderate buying. Quotations were as under:

GROUNDNUTS.—Ready Khandesh quality Rs. 32, Bold and Coromandal Rs. 31. Khandesh quality November|December Rs 27|7. Bold November|December Rs. 27 and December|January Rs. 26. Oil October Rs. 17|8, November Rs. 16|12 and December Rs. 16|3.

CASTORSEEDS.— Ready Rs. 33. Cawnpore Bold Rs. 31|12. May delivery opened at Rs. 129|6 and advanced at Rs. 130|4 on renewed buying.

LINSEED.—Ready Rs. 32. September|October Rs. 30|12 and February|March Rs. 26|10.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY, Oct. 4.

Tata Ordinary 372/8; Tata Deferred 1855; Indian Iron 36; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 28/8; Bombay Dyeing 1126/4; Central India 318/12; Gokak 345; Kohinoor 580; Simplex 245; Swadeshi 615; Tata Power 1765; Associated Cement 166. Belapur 275; Bombay Burma (Old) 492/8; Scindia 34/12; Central Bank 87/8; New India 71/14 Tata 2nd Pref. 153

CALICUT MARKET.
CALICUT, Oct. 4.

Coir yarn Beypore 100/200, Quilandy 175/18b, Fibre Garbleed 145, Ungarbled 135, Cocoanuts Raw 120, Dry 165, Cocoanut Oil 455 Copra Office 305, Dilpasand 355, Madrasnottam 475, Pepper Wynaad 590 Country 575, Dry Ginger Chernad 275, Ernad 255, Coffee Robusta 95, Timber Pali 50/55, Junglewood 30, Vellapine 42/43, Benteak 45/50, Teak 90/95 Mango Planks 2/3/8 Teak & Rosewood 10/15

CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, Oct. 3.

	2.85 to 2.83-1/2
March	2.82 nominal
May	2.75 to 2.76
July	2.53-1/2 to 2.58

LONDON WHEAT
London Oct. 3:

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. O. B.	109/6 Oct/Nov.

LONDON BULLION
London, Oct. 3.

Silver Spot	43-1/4 pence
Forward	43-3/4 pence
Gold	£8/12/3

NEW YORK SILVER
New York Oct. 3.

U. S. price of foreign silver	71-3/8 cents

HEALTH OF REFUGEES

Dr. Jivraj Mehta On Steps To Tackle Various Problems

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4, (A.P.I.): Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Director-General of Health Services, today described the measures taken by the authorities to deal with health problems created by the mass movement of refugees.

The Health Ministry, he said, was deeply grateful for the splendid response it had received from all over the country from different organisations and individuals.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Government had sent 11,000 lbs. of medical supplies to East Punjab and had used quite a lot in Delhi itself. A million and half doses of cholera vaccine had been sent to East Punjab, another million and half dozen to Pakistan, a quarter of a million doses to Indian States and a like amount had been used in Delhi. India was producing cholera vaccine at the rate of one million doses a week. Production had been increased about tenfold, so it had not been necessary for India to approach any outside world agency for assistance. The Government of India had asked Pakistan to let them know if Pakistan wanted more supplies of vaccine.

CHOLERA & SMALLPOX

So far there had been no fear of a cholera epidemic in Delhi. Cholera existed in different parts of East Punjab but, as in Delhi, some of the reported cases would be cases of dysentery or other diseases.

So far only two cases of smallpox had been reported from camps in Delhi among 90,000 to 100.000 refugees.

Government's greatest difficulty was lack of transport. All medical supplies to East Punjab had to be sent by air.

The nutrition of the people was another matter with which the Health Ministry was worried.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

India had received offers of assistance from the British, American, French, Belgian, Australian and other Red Cross societies and a list was being made of the medical supplies needed. India had also asked for blankets, pullovers, stockings and other things.

The Health Department had requested the military for assistance and had got or were getting from them hutted accommodation.

Sanitary conditions in camps were still bad.

Practically all the Provincial Governments and medical colleges in the country had in response to the Health Minister's appeal agreed to admit students in medical colleges.

Call To Kathiawar To Back Junagadh Provisional Govt.

Conference Executive's "Special Appeal" To Muslims

RAJKOT, Oct. 4, (A.P.I.): The Executive Committee of the Kathiawar Political Conference, which concluded its session here, called on all sons and daughters of Kathiawar to lend the fullest moral and material support to the Provisional Government of Junagadh.

The Committee specially appealed to the Muslims of Junagadh and Kathiawar to realise that fight was against the Nawab and not against the Muslims and urged them to exert "to the utmost their not inconsiderable influence upon Junagadh Administration and Pakistan to avert the impending disaster".

To the rulers of the Kathiawar, The Executive Committee said that the drastic step of setting up a Provisional Government was taken only to face the grave emergency created by Junagadh's transference of allegiance to a separate State. The resolution added: "The Committee hopes that this extraordinary and exceptional step will not produce any misgivings in their minds as to the intentions of the political conference".

The Committee also expressed satisfaction at the forthright utterances and persuasive appeals made by a member of Kathiawar rulers asking the Nawab of Junagadh to reconsider his decision.

It is understood that Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, President of the Provisional Government, has addressed a letter to the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar to remove any apprehensions about the Provisional Government in the minds of rulers.

MAGNIFICENT QUADRUPLE FOR OSMAN CHOTANI

Purtu Singh Steers Three Winners: Final Day Of Poona Races

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday.

A large gathering was present at Poona to-day when the final day's programme was decided. The weather was pleasant but with defeat for a couple of heavily supported candidates, most punters went home disappointed.

A magnificent quadruple was scored to-day for the well-known Western India owner, Mr. Osman Chotani. Peculiarly, all the names of his winners began with the letter "P." With to-day's four winners, Ebrahim Mahomed, Mr. Chotani's trainer maintains a tie for trainer's championship with Talib at the close of the season.

Apprentice Purtoosingh also featured in the day with a well-ridden treble. This young lad's narrow win on Princess Padma in the curtain ringing event was the best finish of the day. The speedy filly who was slow out into her strides was efficiently nursed and he drove her with a rare burst of speed at the end when getting the better of the fancied New Moon by a whisker when passing the winning post.

Early in the afternoon, Pandu Khade scored a fluent win on the heavily supported Nicotine and made sure of the Poona season's championship. The runner-up in the race, Mussoorie would have had the chance of harassing the easy winner if handled judiciously.

The vastly improved Malayan, easily made the chief event his own. The even-money favourite, Devkumar faded away after early forward display while Maid Of Honour with a late bid drove M. and B. to the third position.

Twelve punters solved the treble event pool, each one collecting Rs. 3,550-8-0.

RACE RESULTS

Following are the results:—

THE TALEGAON PLATE—(Div. III) 7 Furlongs.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PUT ALL 8-4 Kasbekar 1
Mr. Alimahomed Chotani's ESMAIL PASHA 8-7 Narayan Singh 2
Mrs. Jal Dinshaw and N. V. R. Nagappa Chettiar's KHUSHROO 8-7 Kheem Singh 3
Mr. Zahur Raja's FLYING JESTER 8-7 Shanker .. 4

Not Run: La Jawab and Here Again.

Tote paid Rs. 36 for win; and Rs. 16. 23 and 18 for places.

Trainer: E. Mahomed.

THE TALEGAON PLATE. Division II—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Noshir M Patel's NICOTINE 8-4 P Khade 1
Mr D K Aswani's MUSSOORIE 8-7 Damodar 2
Mr Zahur Raja's MR. O. K. 8-7 S Chavan 3
Mr B R Gupta's ROLLS ROYCE 8-4 Purtoosingh 4

Not run: Sweetest Desire, All Out. Khalif.

Won by: 4 1/2 lengths, 1 length, 3 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 29 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 13

Trainer: Owner.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Osman Chotani's PRINCESS SHEILA 9-2 Narayansingh 1
Mr K S Irani's DAISY TRIPPER 8-6 P Khade 2
Maj. D D Nimbalkar's PUNTER'S PARADISE 8-3 S Chavan 3
Maharani Chimnabai's GOLDEN MEMORY 9-0 Sumersingh 4

Not run: Here's Luck, Peppermint, Moving Picture, Punter's Delight.

Won by: Short head, 4 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 31 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 55. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 16 and Rs. 66

Trainer: E Mahomed

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Mr M G Sheth's YIPEE 7-7 car. 7-4 Raut 1
Messrs Travers and Rosenthal's GLEAMING 8-11 car 8-4 Damodar 2
Mr D K Parker's MOVING PICTURE 9-4 P Khade 3
Messrs. Rangilla and Mulla's BRILLIANT SUNSHINE 9-0 S Chavan 4

Not run: Punter's Paradise.

Won by: 1 length, 1 1/4 lengths. Head.

Time: 2 minutes 42 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 86. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 15 and Rs. 14

Trainer: Osman.

THE ZUYDER ZEE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Osman Chotani's PATAKHA 8-8 Purtoosingh 1
Lady Chinoy and Mrs. Rahimtoola's FIRST PORT 8-1 Dashratsingh 2
Mr G A Jasdanwalla's LOTUS 8-2 car 8-5 Sumersingh 3
Mr S H Hasnain's GAY COUNT 8-9 Shiba 4

Not run: Suraj, Runaway and St. Etienne.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 1/2 length.

Time: 1 minute 16 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 21. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13

Trainer: E. Mahomed.

THE LOHAGAON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr D Kaswani's MALAYAN 8-7 car 8-0 Damodar 1
Rao Saheb D K Parker's MAID OF HONOUR 8-7 P Khade 2
Khan Saheb Rashid Ahmed's M. and B. 8-13 Kheemsingh 3
Mr A A Suterwala's LITTLE CAESAR 8-3 car 8-0 B Khalil .. 4

Not run: Miss Cluny and Romeo.

Won by: 2 1/4 lengths, 1 1/4 lengths, 4 lengths

Time: 1 minute 57 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 65. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 28 and Rs. 15

Trainer: Mahomed Nafa.

THE TALEGAON PLATE. Division I—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr B R Gupta's DOLLY 8-4 Purtoosingh 1
Rao Saheb D K Parker's AZAD HIND 8-7 car 8-12 P Khade 2
Mr Sultan N Dossa's ETERNAL HOPE 8-4 car 8-7 Kasbekar 3
Mr Osman Chotani's PAN SUPARI 8-4 Narayansingh 4

Not run: Sugar King, Happy Go Lucky, Royal Blessings and Post To Post.

Won by: 3 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths, Head.

Time: 1 minute 31 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 12 and Rs. 17

Trainer: Aziz Mahomed.

THE KARLA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Osman Chotani's PRINCESS PADMA 8-6 car 7-13 Purtoosingh 1
Mrs. Clara Hill's NEW MOON 8-6 car 7-13 Shaikh 2
Maharaja of Kashmir's PRIME MINISTER 8-13 Davis 3
Mr R J Gazdar's BELAMINA 8-7 Virsingh 4

Not run: Black Page, Necklace, Gentle Whisper and Ghizala.

Won by: Short head, 1 1/2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 14 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 120. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13

Trainer: E. Mahomed.

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Oct. 4, (API.) Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, the 4th October, 1947:—

Yesterday's western disturbance is apparently moving across the extreme north of the country, but has induced a second day "low" over the northeast Arabian Sea. Rainfall mostly associated with thunder has been widespread in Orissa and the West Central.

Forecast until the 5th Evening:—Thunder showers will occur locally in South Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, East Hyderabad, along the North Madras Coast, the Coromandel coast, in Malabar and at a few stations in East Rajputana, Central India, the Ceneral Provinces, the rest United Provinces. The East Punjab and the rest Northeast India. Scattered dust-storms are also likely over lower Sind and the Southwest Punjab.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st June 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 8 hours (I.S.T.) on 4th Oct. 1947:—

Ahmedabadd 89 73 0 22.4 minus 5.7 Ahmednagar 83 65 0 25.7 plus 6.8 Bangalore 83 67 0 23.3 plus 3.7 Baroda 87 72 0 27.8— Belgaum 77 65 0 33.8 minus 6.8 Benares 86 76 T 24.0— Bhuj 89 75 0 9.1 minus 3.4 BOMBAY 85 76 9 73.6 plus 5.9 Colombo 74 72 9 39.3 plus 15.4 Delhi 93 75 0 19.0 minus 3.3 Gulbarga 87 72 0 26.7 plus 3.6 Hyderabad (Dn.) 88 73 0 31.6 minus 8.2 Karachi 93 75 0 2.0 minus 4.0 Patna 89 75 0.2 39.1 minus 1.7 Madras 91 70 4.5 18.2 plus 2.5 Mahableshwar 66 58 0.1 204.7 minus 47.0 Mangalore 85 75 0 118.8 plus 7.9 Marmagao+73 0.3 104.5 plus 14.3 Nagpur 93 75 0 37.4— Poona 89 69 0 20.9 plus 0.1 Rajkot 92 73 0 15.9 minus 7.7 Sholapur 89 70 0.3 26.3 plus 5.2 Simla 58 44 0.3 37.9 minus 8.4 Trivandrum 84 74 0 40.4 plus 9.5.

Ireland Springs A Big Surprise

Victory Over Scotland In International Soccer

BELFAST, Oct. 4, (Reuter): Ireland sprang a big surprise here today by beating Scotland by two goals to zero in the first International Soccer Championship match of the season. It was only Ireland's sixth victory in 53 matches against Scotland and their first since 1935.

The match, played before 50,000 spectators in glorious sunshine, was a personal triumph for the new Irish International Smyth who scored both goals. Brought into the side, because of an injury to Doherty, after only eight games in League Football, Smyth seized his chances in great style, scoring a goal in each half.

He showed no trace of nerves and while lacking the class expected from an International he was generally on the spot when needed, and his quick bursts caused not trouble to Scotland's defence.

Scotland's attack was put completely out of the picture by the complete domination of Midfield play by Ireland's Centre Half and Captain, Vernon. Practically single handed he played Scotland's inside forwards out of the match.

TITANIC WINS EPSOM HANDICAPS

SYDNEY, Oct. 4, (Reuter): Titanic, a fifty-to-one outsider, won the £3,000 Epsom handicap in a thrilling photo finish for its joint owners, E. S. Theobald and Michael Dawn, at the Randwick Race course today.

Titanic carried seven stone five pounds and, sustaining a fine run on the rails, won in one minute 37 seconds to beat C. H. Oshmidt's Monogram by a neck.

An outsider, C. F. Baker's Valiant Crown also won the £5,000 Australian Jockey Club Derby over one and a half miles.

I.F.A. Shield Final Postponed

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4, (API): The final of the I.F.A. Shield tournament, which was scheduled to take place this afternoon on the Calcutta Football Club ground between East Bengal and Mohun Bagan, has been postponed owing to a large crowd of people having invaded the ground long before the commencement of the match.

Commodities Prices Board To Go?

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4, (A.P.I.): The Commodities Prices Board which was constituted last February is being abolished, it is learnt. The functions of the Board will be taken over by the Tariff Board which will be reconstituted with a President and two Members.

No Recognised Refugee Camp In Colaba Area

A report appeared in a section of the press recently that at a refugee camp situated in Colaba (Bombay City), trafficking in women was going on.

The Government of Bombay wishes to state that there is no refugee camp maintained by it nor any recognised camp in that area.

Delhi Emergency Committee Decisions

NEW DELHI, October 4 (API):—Ways and means of maintaining absolute peace in the Capital were discussed at a meeting of the Delhi Emergency Committee held at the Town Hall to-day with Mr. C. H. Bhabha in the Chair.

The advisability of taking deterrent action against the localities in which recrudescence of trouble might occur was also considered.

The Committee decided to wind up the Dewan Hall camp for non-Muslim refugees and arranged to shift the inmates to the Kingsway and other camps.

Sir Arthur Dean, President of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, reported on the measures taken by the New Delhi Municipality to improve sanitation in the Purana Qila and Humayun tomb camps.

Remand Home For City's Professional Beggars

Bombay Assembly Discusses Bill On Its First Reading

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, Oct. 4.

The Bombay Legislative Assembly this morning passed three Official Bills in succession and the discussion on the first reading of the fourth bill to repeal and re-enact the Bombay Beggars Act, 1945, had not concluded when the House adjourned till Monday.

The Home and Revenue Ministers who piloted the last Bill announced in the House that the Bombay Government had plans to construct a Remand Home for professional beggars in Bombay City. He said that the Remand Home intended for confining beggars was utilised last year to intern bad elements in the city when riots broke out there.

THREE OFFICIAL BILLS PASSED

The three Official Bills passed by the Assembly today are first the Bill for the Regulation and Licensing of Warehouses in the Province moved by the Finance Minister, V. L. Mehta second the Bill to Amend Land Revenue Code, 1879, and third the Bill to Repeal and Re-enact the Greater Bombay Laws and the Bombay High Court (Declaration of Limits), Act, 1945, both piloted by the Home and Revenue Minister, Morarji Desai.

The purpose of the bill to Amend Land Revenue Code is to introduce Survey and Settlements in alienated villages in the Province of Bombay. So far, it was explained by the Hon. Morarji Desai, that it was the privilege of the holders of such villages to decide whether surveys should be held in their villages or not; but now in the interest of tenants and holders themselves the Government propose to have powers in their hands to make these surveys compulsory.

HONEST LIVING FOR "PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS"

In the course of discussion on the Beggars' Bill, the Home Minister made it clear in the House that the Legislation was intended to deal with "the professional beggars and to teach them other professions so that these persons who were compelled by the force of circumstances to beg for their living could earn an honest living". He added that the Legislation would not affect those who were respected by the society and instructions would be issued to officers in this respect.

Linguistic Provinces Will Hamper India's Progress

Chagla Pleads For Spirit Of Fraternization Among Students Of Different Colleges

BOMBAY, Saturday.

That the linguistic provinces will prove to be an obstacle in the way of India's progress was the subject of a lively debate, which came off at the first meeting of the Bombay University Union, inaugurated by Mr. M. C. Chagla, Acting Chief Justice, at the University Convocation Hall this evening.

Mr. Chagla expressed the hope that the new Union would encourage the spirit of fraternization among students of different colleges which had no university life as in the West.

Mr. V. V. Bhat who moved the resolution said that homogenity based on linguistic units was a myth. The world was moving towards unity, and to break the homogenity of the country by creating a spirit of exclusiveness at such a critical time as this, was dangerous.

Mr. B. M. Ghiara leading the opposition said that there was no reason to believe that linguistic basis would breed a spirit of separatism.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas felt that the linguistic provinces would split the country into numerous warring principalities. He regretted that Congressmen were unwilling to give up this outworn idea which had reacted like a boomerang on them.

CULTURAL BASIS OF INDIA

Opposing the resolution Mr. K. M. Munshi declared that languages were the cultural basis of Indian nationalism. The whole question of linguistic provinces turned round the importance of the unity of a language and the important part which language played in India's social life. If India could not have a unitary Government with a single nationalism, it was better to have provinces based on languages.

Prof. Daruwala supporting the motion said that the linguistic provinces would add to the problems created by the vivisection of the country.

Mr. A. P. Sabavala, Mayor, said that the resolution was based on fear and lack of patriotism. Whatever the language, the people fundamentally were Indian, and a healthy rivalry among the provinces was apt to enrich them all.

The motion when put to the vote was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Fr. Republican Gesture To Indian Union

Old Factory Sites To Be Transferred Unconditionally

NEW DELHI, October 4 (API): A press note says:—

The ceremony attending the cession to India of the ancient French loges will be held at Masulipatam (Madras Province) on Monday, October 6. The Government of the Republic of France will be represented by M. Paul Fouchet First Secretary of the French Embassy in India, and the Government of India by Mr. P. A Menon, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.

These loges, or "pettahs", as they are sometimes called, are small plots of land scattered over the provinces of Madras, Orissa and Bombay, and mark the sites of old French factories established during the early days of the arrival of the French in India during the 18th and 19th centuries. The factories have largely disappeared, though the French have continued exercising certain rights and privileges in these areas up to the present day.

As a friendly gesture in welcoming the achievement of Independence by the Indian Union, the Government of the French Republic decided to transfer these territories unconditionally to India. Owing to the isolated and dispersed nature of the loges. It was agreed by the two governments to hold a central ceremony at the Masulipatam loge which would be symbolic of the general transfer.

Capital Issues For Nine Companies

NEW DELHI, October 4 (API):—Consent for the issue of Rs. 2,00,01,240 capital in respect of nine companies was given during the fortnight ended September 15, 1947, under the Control of Capital Issues scheme.

Rs. 25 lakhs and Rs. 20 lakhs respectively were approved for the manufacture of light fabrics and mosaic tiles. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was also approved for the manufacture of nut-bolts.

The total sum to which consent was given during the fortnight comprised Rs. 1,75,01,240 for immediate schemes and Rs. 25 lakhs for one long-range scheme.

Atomic Energy Exhibition On Wheels

Special Train To Tour Britain

By WILSON KENT

Basic facts about atomic energy are to be brought home to the people of Britain by means of an ingenious travelling exhibition. It is being organised by the Atomic Scientists' Association in co-operation with the Ministry of Supply and takes the form of a specially fitted train of two coaches. At the beginning of November it will begin an extensive tour, covering 26 main twons in England, Scotland and Wales.

The aim of the exhibition is to explain all the various implications of nuclear fission and illustrate both its destructive and constructive properties. Charts, working models and protographs are being used to demonstrate the fundamental principles underlying this newly-discovered natural force. There will also be examples of experiments carried out by scientists for the detection of radio-activity and for splitting the uranium atom

Different possible applications are being indicated by means of models. These show the chain reaction in uranium as well as how isotopes are separated and atomic energy piles built up. A special section is allocated to the use of nuclear fission in medicine and biological sciences which includes specimens of instruments required for the Tracer technique by which it is possible to determine what use the body makes of the chemical components of different foodstuffs.

Scientists will accompany the exhibition to answer questions and give additional explanations as required.

Atomic Energy Weeks are also being planned in each town to be visited to coincide with the arrival of the exhibition train. Lectures and film shows will be given while—in collaboration with local organisations—public meetings, brains trusts and specially conducted parties for schools will also assist to concentrate attention on this topic which is of such vital interest to mankind.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TALKS BEGIN NEXT WEDNESDAY

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (UPA).—A State Department spokesman today said that the Anglo-American talks begin here next Wednesday on the proposals that the United States assume a larger share in the occupation costs for Germany.

The names of the participants were not disclosed. General Clay is expected to be among them.

REJUVENATING INDIA'S ECONOMIC LIFE

L.M. Patil Urges Youth To Equip Witl. Necessary Knowledge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The need for young men of the country to take to nation building activities was stressed by Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, Bombay, addressing the Kanara Saraswat Association, Bombay, this evening.

The Minister for Excise said: "In the social and economic life, our nation is throttled by untoward circumstances. There is something vitally wrong at the core of our national life. We know that the chief cause of this state of affairs is the rule of the foreign power for the last one hundred and fifty years. Though the ghost has disappeared, its shadow is hovering over us".

Mr. Patil called upon the youth of the land to come forward and equip themselves with all necessary scientific and technical knowledge for rejuvenating the country's economic and social life. That alone would lead the country to economic prosperity and all round happiness. The ambition of every free Indian should be to place India in the forefront in the field of agriculture, education, industry and mineral wealth.

BRITAIN SHOULD BILL INDIA FOR SERVICES

(Continued from Page 9)

ter): More than 3,000 British Conservatives in conference here today passed by a very large majority a resolution demanding action against Fascism and Communism in Britain.

The resolution stated the time was opportune "to publicise evidence of subversive and anti-democratic activity in this country, whether Communist or Fascist, and on that evidence the Executive Committee should formulate plans to combat this threat to the British way of life."

Moving the resolution, Mr. Anthony Gorman, of Birmingham, declared the spread of Communist doctrine in Britain was "one of the indirect causes of the economic crisis".

Member of Parliament, Henry Strauss, said the Communists were the implacable enemies of Britain, the British Commonwealth and Empire and western civilisation.

"It is time we asked what are the Communists doing," Mr. Strauss said. "Men are presumed to intend the natural and probable consequences of their action and if, throughout Europe you see that the result of Communist action is chaos and hunger, this may be their intention."

By this enthusiastically adopted anti-Fascist anti-Communist resolution Conservative Party Generalship extricated the annual conference from the dilemma caused yesterday by Mr. Andrew Fountaine's impassioned outburst against "subsersive elements in Britain and the Dominions."

At the outset of the debate, chairwoman Mrs. Hornyold-Strickland, warned the audience that the motion was confined to British affairs and had no relationship to the domestic affairs of the self-Governing Dominions.

Within 45 minutes the chairwoman on a motion from the floor, rose to close the debate by putting the resolution. For the moment the audience seemed undecided and one or two delegates jumped up with points or order. While one was still endeavouring to make himself heard, the chairwoman took the vote.

The resolution moved in substitution for Mr. Fountaine's addendum was carried amid enthusiastic applause by except a handful of the delegates.

Mahatma Asks:

Have I Lost My Utility?

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4, (API): In the course of his post-prayer speech this evening, Mahatma Gandhi said that he had worked hard for the independence of India and had prayed to God to let him live up to 125 years so that he could see the establishment of Ram Rajya — the Kingdom of Heaven on earth, in India. But today there was no such prospect before them. The people had taken the law into their own hands. Was he to be a helpless witness of the tragedy? He prayed to God to give him the strength to make them see their error and mend it, or else remove him.

Time was when their love for him made them follow him implicitly. Their affection had not perhaps died down, but his appeal to their reason and hearts seemed to have lost its force. Was it that they had use for him only while they were slaves and had none in an independent India? Did independence mean goodbye to civilization and humanity? He could not give them any other message now than the one he had proclaimed from housetops all these years.

NATIONALISATION OF ARMED FORCES

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4, (API): The newly formed Defence Committee of the Cabmet held its first meeting this morning. The Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presided, and the other members of the Committee, Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Finance Minister were present, together with Senior Staff Officers of India's Armed Forces.

The committee will be a permanent Cabinet Committee, as in the U. K. and their countries. The immediate task facing the Committee is the rapid nationalisation of India's armed forces as also the problem raised by the joint decision of the Dominions of India and Pakistan to give three months notice of termination of contract to British personnel in the Indian forces.

TEMPLES OPENED TO HARIJANS

MIRAJ, Oct. 3 (UPI): The Phaltan State Rajasaheb has issued a notification yesterday whereby he has declared open temples of Ram Datta and Nageshwar belonging to himself to the untouchables. The Raja states that it has been his declared aim to root out untouchability and that he has been attempting in that direction for the last 20 years. The above temples were thrown open for the day of Gandhi Jayanti.

"Gandhiji Is Asoka Of Our Time"

Rajaji Prays For Success To His Mission

CALCUTTA, Oct 3, (A.P.I.): Addressing a 'sutra Jaghas' (spinning demonstration) held yesterday in Calcutta under the auspices of the Congress Sahitya Sangha in celebation of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday Mr C. Rajagopalachari, Governor of West Bengal, said that the most important part of charkha had gone into the National Flag of India. the wheel represented continuous action. uprightness and justice.

He added: "It comes to us from the greatest law-giver of India, Asoka, and the Asoka of our time is Gandhiji. This birthday is specially important to all of us who revere Gandhiji because it marks his greatest achievement, not the achievement of freedom but the achievement of goodwill and peace and harmony among all men. Gandhiji's Calcutta achievement is now a matter of renown throughout the world. Let us hope that from tomorrow there will be no wicked action either in the Punjab or in Delhi or anywhere else in India. This hope will be fulfilled if all of you innocent men, women and children pray silently for the success of Gandhiji's mission.

ALIGARH CELEBRATES GANDHI JAYANTI

ALIGARH, Oct. 2 (A.P.I.): Aligarh celebrated "Gandhi Jayanti" with great enthusiasm. Abdur Rahman Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University was at home to members of the University to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti.

B. B. C. TO REMAIN INDEPENDENT IN EXPENDITURE

British Treasury's Check On Corporation

LONDON, Oct. 3 (Reuter). Britain's treasury will keep closer check on the expenditure of the British Broadcasting Corporation, including its overseas services, it was disclosed today.

The foreign office or other Government department concerned will specify the scope of overseas service required and inform the Corporation of the Governments policies and the treasury will approve capital expenditure in detail. The Corporation will remain independent in preparing programmes and in making current expenditure payments. The money for the overseas broadcasts will come from public funds. In the domestic services the Corporation will rely on its own judgment for day-to-day expenditure, but must supply estimates of overall payments including capital outlay for three years periods, which will be checked against actual expenditure

EUROPEAN EXPERTS ARRIVE FOR MARSHALL PLAN TALKS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, (U.P.A.): The State Department announced today that 12 European experts had arrived today to begin conference with United States officials. Monday, on the Marshall Plan

All of the visitors served on the Committee which drafted the long-range requirements at Paris. The Department said that a second group of Europeans, headed by Sir Oliver Franks, chairman of the Committee for European Economic Co-operation is arriving in the United States Sunday, and that the representatives of several other participating nations at Paris will arrive Thursday.

DUTCH BAN REPUBLICAN MILITARY NEWS

BATAVIA, Oct. 3, (U.P.A.): The printing of Republican military reports by the Batavia press has been prohibited by order of the Dutch head of the Civil Administration, here, Dr A. Zwager.

The papers commented bitterly on the measure, which was dated September 26, but reached most papers only Thursday

BIDAULT REVIEWS FRENCH FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, (U.P.A.): Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, today conferred for a half hour with Secretary of the Treasury, John W. Snyder, and afterward told the United Press of America that he had presented a quick review of French financial problems in line with his earlier talks with President Truman and Robert Lovett.

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Non-Muslims numbering 14,31,600 are still awaiting evacuation at different refugee camps in the West Punjab, according to the refugee situation map in the Map Room of the Government House.

Food Drive In Eastern Pakistan Successful

Nazimuddin Urges Villagers To Lend Their Full Support

JESSORE, (East Bengal), Oct. 3 (A.P.I.): The food drive launched simultaneously in eight districts of Eastern Pakistan on October 1, was personally inspected by Khwaja Nazimuddin Prime Minister, East Bengal Government during a three-day tour of Jessore District.

The Prime Minister visited procurement godowns, where stocks of paddy had started coming in mostly through voluntary sales. The progress of procurement operations at centres he visited was stated to be satisfactory.

According to local officials 50 per cent of the target fixed for these areas had been procured already. Prior to the drive and as a result of earlier directives received from headquarters, over 60,000 maunds of paddy had been procured in Jessore District during the week-ending September 29, as compared with 75,000 maunds procured during the whole of last year.

The District Magistrate explaining the manner in which the district administration had been mobilised for the drive, stated: "A year ago it would have been impossible to carry out an operation of such magnitude. Launched soon after the achievement of independence, the plan is receiving considerable response and little resistance.

Addressing a meeting of villagers some 20 miles away from Jessore, the Prime Minister referred to the food problem and said that it was not a new one as, even before the birth of Pakistan, rice was selling at Rs. 30 per maund in certain parts of the province. The situation was aggravated by the unprecedented Chittagong floods and other factors, and it was everybody's duty to give a helping hand in dealing with the situation. The Prime Minister also referred to the timely help received from Western Pakistan and Burma.

The next two months were critical for Eastern Pakistan. The nation had to make a supreme effort during this period and upto the harvesting of the 'aman' crop he said. He emphasised that the drive should be conducted in a peaceful manner and that nothing should be done to disturb the peaceful atmosphere which had prevailed in Eastern Pakistan, bringing great credit to the nation.

ROME October 4. (Reuter): Negotiations between Italian landowners and farm workers to settle the dispute over peasants occupation of land round the city broke down late last night, and observers believed the Rome general strike, "temporarily" called off, might be declared next Monday

U. N. MUST FOLLOW FOOT STEPS OF GANDHIJI!

Swiss Professor's Tribute To Mahatma

GENEVA, Oct. 4. Reuter): Indians in Geneva and Lauzanne and over 500 Swiss last night held a meeting to mark Mahatma Gandhi's birthday.

The Mahatma's life work and his message to the world of truth and non-violence were explained by Professor Edmond Privat, Chairman of the India-Swiss Association, a close friend of Mahatma Gandhi and author of the book "In India with Gandhi."

Professor Privat congratulated India and Britain for having settled their long conflict without war. This was chiefly due to Mr. Gandhi's insistence on non-violence.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Karmarkar leader of the seven-man Indian delegation to the international trade conference

"The outstanding aspect of Mahatma Gandhi's life," he said "is that he belongs as much to the world as to India. I humbly think that if humanity seeks to achieve real peace and freedom as visualised by the United Nations, it must follow his message of truth and non-violence."

MADURA, Oct. 3 (A.P.I.): Special prayers were offered for long life of Mahatma Gandhi in the famous Sri Meenakshi temple yesterday. Mahatma Gandhi visited recently this temple in February 1946.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

(A Copy of the Prospectus has been filed with Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bengal)

PAINTS & LACQUERS LTD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913-36)

REGISTERED OFFICE: 2, Royal Exchange Place, CALCUTTA.

AUTHORISED & ISSUED CAPITAL : Rs. 5,00,000/-

Divided into 30,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each, 1,000 (one thousand) 6½% Redeemable Cumulative Pref. Shares of Rs. 100/- each and 20,000 Deferred Shares of Rs. 5/- each payable (a) for each ordinary share: Rs. 5/- with application and Rs. 5/- within a month of allotment (b) for each Defd. Share: Rs. 2/8/- with application and Rs. 2/8/- within a month of allotment and (c) for each Pref. Share: full money with application: An admission fee of Re 1/- required for each application.

AUDITORS:

M/s. H. C. DAS & CO., Registered Incorporated Accountants, 1/1/-, Vansittart Row, Calcutta.

BANKERS

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. and THE HINDUSTHAN MERCANTILE BANK LTD.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. MR. S. CHATTERJEE, Proprietor, Aryan Planters Agency, Mg. Agents, Lebong & Mineral Spring Tea Co., Ltd. Aryan Paper Mills Ltd., Managing Director, Bengal Share Dealers' Syndicate Ltd., Mica Mining and Trading Co., of India Ltd., Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd., National Nutriments Ltd., etc., etc., 12, Chowringhee Square Calcutta.
2. Mr. P. K. SARKAR, B. Sc., B.L. Zemindar, Director, The House Ltd., The Jessore United Bank Ltd. etc., 4A Kunjalal Banerjee Road, Calcutta.
3. Mr. M. L. SAMMADDER, Zemindar and Banker, Director, The House Ltd., Alipore Duars Tea Co., Ltd., etc., etc. P. 325A. Kavir Road, Calcutta.
4. Mr. D. SARKAR, A.M.C.H.E., Chemical Engineer, 4A, Kunjalal Banerjee Road, Calcutta.
5. Mr. BIRENDRA KUMAR MITRA, Merchant and Landholder, Proprietor, M/s. D. P. Mitter & Co., 33, Harish Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.

OBJECTS:

The Company has been formed generally with the object specified in the Memorandum of Association and particularly for the purpose of starting a modern paint and varnish factory to manufacture and sell all kinds of paints, colour, varnish oils, chemicals etc.

Construction of the factory fitted with latest machineries is complete on the plot of land secured by the Company at Tollygunge (30 minutes only by Bus and Trams from the heart of Calcutta) and after the formal opening of the factory products will be out in the market within a month.

Only a bit of imagination is required to visualise the enormous possibilities of Paint Industry. Needless to say that the present demand as well as the huge demand in the very near future owing to expansion of various Industries in India have a vast demand for Paint, Varnishes and by-products. Foreign competition has no possibility of overthrowing this branch of Industry with availability of cheap indigenous raw materials and labour in India. We need not mention its intrinsic utility towards protection, perfection, sanitation and aesthetic side

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION:

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allot is fixed at shares (Ordy. or Defd.) worth Rs. 25,000/-.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION:

Shares worth of Rs. 2,500/-; Rs. 32/- per meeting plus 2½% of net profits.

INTEREST OF DIRECTORS:

None but M/s. P. K. Sarkar, M. L. Sammadder and D. Sarkar, Members of the House Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Company, are interested.

MANAGING AGENTS:

M/s. House Ltd., Land and Share Dealers 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta have been appointed by the Articles as the first Managing Agents of the Company. Term 20 years; remuneration Rs. 1,000/- per month and 10% of net Profits (Sanctioned by special resolution.)

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES:

Shall in no case exceed Rs. 2,500/-

PROMOTION MONEY:

No promotion money has been or will be paid to any of the promoters.

VOTING:

Pref. Shareholders—no vote. Other shareholders—on a show of hand one Vote each—on a poll one vote per share

APPLICATION FOR SHARES:

To be made in the accompanying form (available from the Regtd Office of the Company, from its Brokers M/s. K. K. Singha or Mitters & Co., Members, Calcutta Stock Exchange Association, 2, Royal Exchange Place Calcutta or from any office of its Bankers) and sent with application money and the admission fee to the Regtd. Office of the Company or to any of the offices of its Bankers M/s. Central Bank of India Ltd., and the Hindusthan Mercantile Bank Ltd. In case no allotment is made or less number of shares allotted than applied for the deposit or excess money shall be returned or applied in reduction of future payment as the case may be

(Sd.) S. CHATTERJEE,
(Sd.) P. K. SARKAR,
(Sd.) M. L. SAMMADDER,
(Sd.) D. SARKAR,
(Sd.) B. K. MITRA

Directors.

Date 22-9-47

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

The Board of Directors, **PAINTS & LASQUERS LTD.**,
2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

Dear Sirs.

I/We hereby beg to apply..... Preference/Ordinary/Deferred shares of the above named Company for Rs. 100/-, Rs. 10/-, Rs. 5/- each and send you herewith a crossed cheque or a money order for the sum of Rs..... ....(Rupees.....only, being a deposit of Rs. 100/-, Rs. 5/- Rs. 2/8- as application money and an admission fee of Re. 1/- and I/WE request you to allot to me/us the full number of shares applied for. I/We agree to accept the same or any smaller number that you may allot to me/us subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and to pay further instalment at Rs. 5/-, Rs. 2/8 per share on allotment. I/We authorise you to register my/our name on the register of members of the Company as the holder/holders of the said shares.

Name in full.....

Address .....

Date ..... 1947. .....
Signature

SHARE LIST CLOSES ON 30TH NOVEMBER 1947

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

SPORTING BODIES IN A DILEMMA. ATTITUDE OF MINISTERS. SERIOUS PREDICAMENTS. PROMPT ATTENTION NEEDED. GOVERNMENTAL VENTURE. WISER ALTERNATIVE. ANNUAL DRAIN. SCARCITY OF PLAY-GROUNDS. SILLY COMPARISONS.

The question which is seriously agitating the minds of sports administrators in Bombay today—particularly the rulers of hockey, football and athletics—is a permanent venue for their activities. The BPHA and WIFA who control hockey and football respectively, are standing between the horns of a dilemma at the present moment. Both are supposed to lose their grounds by the end of this month as their annual lease will expire by then. I was told by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, the Health and P.W.D. Minister some time ago that the lease would be renewed this year as usual. But before many months elapsed, permanent locations for these associations would be definitely settled.

ATTITUDE OF MINISTERS

But when I saw Shri Morarji Desai, the Home and Revenue Minister, soon after the stand collapse at the Cooperage, he gave me to understand that the lease would not be renewed and that the Government would seriously consider the advisability of putting up permanent stands at their own expense and let them out to sporting bodies on suitable terms. Busy as the Ministers are at present owing to their various preoccupations, it is extremely difficult to say how long the Government would take to make up their minds. And even if they decide to build stadia on their own it is problematical—owing to the scarcity of materials—whether it will be possible for them to build them in the near future.

SERIOUS PREDICAMENTS

Meanwhile the hockey season is at hand. The B.P.H.A. is supposed to commence their season by the middle of this month. If their ground is taken away from them, as suggested by Shri Desai, there cannot be any hockey this season.

And in the case of the WIFA, if their lease is not renewed, they will have to pull down their semi-permanent stands and store them or dispose them off as best as they can. Then wait in expectation till the next season comes on.

The BPOA, who control athletics of the province, have no such worries, as they have no habitation of their own so far. They have been using the Brabourne Stadium or the Cooperage for their annual games whichever is available to them. If Cooperage is not available, they can still fall back upon the stadium. But for the others, there is no hope, unless the Government comes to their rescue soon.

PROMPT ATTENTION NEEDED

I was told by Dr. Gilder that the question of permanent habitations for the various associations will take some time to finalise. Then why not allow the WIFA and the BPHA to continue at their old venues for the present? Surely it is not the intention of the Government to suspend the activities of these associations—or rather stop competitive football and hockey in Bombay. I cannot for a moment believe that men like Bala Sahib Kher, our Prime Minister, Dr. Gilder and Shri Morarji Desai, who are keenly interested in sport and healthy recreations, can bear such a preposterous idea. What I am afraid of is that their other urgent preoccupations have prevented them from attending to our problems so far.

GOVERNMENTAL VENTURE

I hope they will take immediate notice of this and grant necessary permissions to the BPHA and the WIFA to carry on their activities at their old venues for the time being.

It is rather a pity that the Hockey Association will have to fill the pockets of the contractors for another year. But that cannot be helped. Until the Government decides one way or the other finally, there cannot be any permanent or semi-permanent stands anywhere.

It will be an excellent thing indeed if the Government builds stadiums on their own account. That will save sporting bodies the necessity of raising large sums of money by way of donations or other methods. But will it be possible for them to do so in the near future?

WISER ALTERNATIVE

To my mind, it would be more advisable to allow these sporting bodies to put up semi-permanent structures as the one the W.I.F.A. has at the Cooperage. It is absolutely necessary that the stands should be strong enough to bear all such strains which occasioned the unfortunate collapse at the Cooperage last month. I have not the least doubt in my mind that these associations in their own interests, will take every precaution to see that they are built strongly. The Government may direct the Executive Engineer of the P.W.D. to see to this, so that such mishaps do not recur in future. They may also lay down other conditions for the safety of the public.

ANNUAL DRAIN

In any case this annual drain must be stopped at all costs. By putting up the stands at the beginning of every season and pulling them down at its ends, a good deal of money is wasted. The only party who profits by this is the contractor. And the constant losers are the public and the associations conducting the tournaments. If the associations have permanent stands of their own, they will have no fear about the season's prospects, so far as the spectre of losses is concerned. All that they can save will remain with them. And they will be in a position to charge the public less also. Every pice gained by the associations will go for the development of sport only. That will be our chief satisfaction.

SCARCITY OF PLAY-GROUNDS

It is a matter of great pity that we have so few play-grounds in Bombay. All that we had have been monopolised by the cricket clubs. I do not grudge them their good fortune. They were on the field first. So it was natural for them to occupy whatever was available.

But what about the football and hockey clubs and associations who have sprung up on the field later on? They have hardly any place to stand upon, although they are growing more and more popular day by day. I have not the least doubt in my mind that they will eclipse cricket at no distant date.

SILLY COMPARISONS

But they must have places to develop them. It is all very well for people to say that we must go to the suburbs. But how is it possible for office-going people to play after their office-hours? Or how are they witness them? It must be remembered that spectators are as essential as the players themselves for all match purposes. It is silly to compare Europe with our conditions. For one thing, we are not so sports-minded in a general sense as the people of the West. And for another, our playing hours are terribly restricted for various reasons. Lastly, have we the convenience of transport as obtain in Europe? Let us therefore deal with our problems as suit our own conditions.

IS IT TRUE?

That A section of the students community of Bombay appears to be developing a new code of chivalry and gentlemanliness—by throwing obscene epithets at their sisters taking part in aquatic sport?

That The University may confer suitable degrees on them thereafter which may keep them out of decent society in future?

That Pandemonium prevailed in a soccer final at Trichy where the spectators took a hand in scoring a goal for the local favourites?

That Although the wrong was righted in time, the match ended in a fiasco, as the Trichy Youngsters refused to play extra-time, because they were too tired to do so?

That The Tournament Committee is unable to decide what to do in the circumstances as their own skin and bones or skulls ae at stake?

That They may have to solicit the opinion of the local fans—otherwise their judgment may be thrown to the winds with their bodies to follow?

That Skipper Amarnath is so confident about the strength of his team that he promises to throw all and sundry of their feet by their own startling feats?

That India is so sure about the prowess of her representatives that our bookies are unwilling to accept any bet in their favour?

That Tony de Mello has already prepared a long oration—to be delivered on the return of the team—eulogising their remarkable services "Down-under" on and off the field?

CASTOPHENE

CASTOR OIL CHOCOLATES

relieve constipation and keeps you and your children perfectly fit. Sweet and pleasant—acts gently but surely—does not gripe. In packets of 2 tablets and also in packing of 25, 50, 100 and 500 tablets.

Available at chemists and stores.

SCIENCE DEVELOPS NEW INSECTICIDES TO FIGHT DISEASE

As guardians of the public health, insecticides have been a boon to mankind. Prior to the discovery of insecticides, insects – as carriers of typhoid, malaria, dysentery and other dread diseases – inflicted an appalling death toll on the human race.

Science has now developed insecticides that are deadly to flies, mosquitoes, bugs and other dangerous disease-bearing insects. The latest of these scientific developments – DDT – is a complete departure from the earlier method of killing insects by the constant use of sprays and powders. Indeed, insect eradication formerly depended on the frequent use of these insecticides.

Unlike the old insect sprays and powders, DDT is an insecticide whose killing power persists long after it has been applied. One of its most efficient methods of application is to spray a 5% DDT oil solution on walls, ceilings, screens and other surfaces. After DDT is sprayed, the oil evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film, they become gradually paralyzed and eventually die. In contrast to other insecticides, it is characteristic of DDT that the surfaces sprayed with a 5% DDT oil solution remain deadly to insects for weeks and even months after spraying. DDT, while long lasting in its effect, is slow in action and possesses no great knock-down qualities.

When a fast acting insecticide is desired, pyrethrum sprays are superior. Pyrethrum is obtained from a daisy-like plant that grows in Kenya. Unlike DDT, pyrethrum sprays result in rapid knock-down. Insects passing through a pyrethrum spray become immediately paralyzed, drop to the ground and soon die. It should be remembered however, that pyrethrum insecticides have no residual value. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds with pyrethrum, knock-down insecticides have now been produced which are far superior to the pre-war type of pyrethrum spray.

It follows that DDT insecticides sprayed on surfaces are indicated for long lasting effect; and pyrethrum insecticides sprayed into the air for quick knock-down. Entomologists urge the use of these two insecticides in combination in order to attain the complete eradication of insects in the home.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Parasites of art world—Progress impeded by domination—Vagaries of music and dance—Artists should lead patrons. Monument and not memorial—Corporation neglects art—Buddha As Subject for Painting

Fascinating is the study of art, but it is not so to those who affect refined taste for art and have no genuine and abiding interest in the same. Lure of leadership, self-glorification or profiteering and also charm for physical feminine beauty seem to have prompted some of the so-called art-lovers to pester and dominate the world of art. Several others have taken to art as a fashion or means of entertainment. Why should all such patrons study art if the latter fulfils their requirements to the detriment of its own interests?

Lay Leadership

Intelligent appreciation is a stimulus to the progress of art. Dilettantism, on the contrary, militates against the progress of any art on right lines. Experts in scientific, technical and other branches of knowledge will not tolerate their own subjects being handled by lay men. They will insist upon academic credentials as standards of admissibility to their respective fraternities, but the same people do not hesitate to encroach upon the field of artists and to twiddle with art.

Is art a triviality? The reply should be given in the affirmative by those who exploit it for the sake of their selfish interests and by others who treat it as a fashion or plaything. The leadership of the world of arts like music and dance which should be the prerogative of artists has almost passed into the hands of dilettanti—the self-seekers and aristocratic patrons. Artistes have to look upon such leaders for advice and guidance. The destiny of arts is shaped by those who are strangers to them

Effect On Music

Music and dance among the fine arts of India have been the worst sufferers under domination by the dilettant element. Persons, who have superficial knowledge of music, form advisory and managing committees for music institutions, sit as judges upon competitions, organise conferences and grace the presidential office of music societies, and yet musicians rarely wonder why they do not receive, from their leaders and advissers, any stimulus for the progress of their art.

What is the result of such leadership in Northern India? The Fund of khyals bequeathed to vocalists by their gurus is generally taken by them as the whole and highest of Hindustani music. The beauty of poetry as well as melody is suppressed by vocal gymnastics. A few among the vocalists enjoy the advantage of having coteries of worshippers who greet them with enthusiastic applause irrespective of the merits of their performance. Vocalists are never encouraged to visualise the magnitude of their art beyond their limited resources. Their patrons are never inclined to move towards the "art of music."

Vagaries Of Dance

The art of dance is fast deviating from the standards of its classical technique. Those among the dancers of the new generation who make a thorough study of music and exploit it intelligently will not be many. The song, which forms an essential component of the interpretational dance, has been dispensed with. On the whole music is interpreted in the sense of a mechanical accompaniment and thus assigned a subsidiary position.

The gradual elimination of symbolic gestures and expressions is the worst mutilation which the classical dance is made to suffer. Complex themes are interpreted only with rhythemic movements and, in some of the so-called dance dramas, actions and sequences are suggested by undanceable songs which are poured out in profusion in the manner of running commentaries on cricket matches! Obviously with the elimination of the song and symbolic gestures the complex technique of the classical dance is being reduced to the skeleton of broad movements. The beautiful dance-art is being degraded to the level of the costumier's craft and trickeries of the make-up specialist.

Mere Dilettantism

False standards set by musicians and fastidious dancers are accepted as authentic and propagated as such by dilettanti. Some of the latter go to the extent of defending such standards and their own favourites in reply even to fair criticism from any quarters. A few of them aspire to establish their reputation as critics and connoisseurs by publishing worthless pamphlets or programme books of music concerts and dance recitals and a few others, who pose as critics, work as publicity agents of their favourites and supporters. All such dabblers in art should be held responsible for the degradation of music and dance and for misguiding the people, who are influenced by them.

Dilettantism on the part of aristocratic patrons has been a handicap on the progress of painting, sculpture and other allied arts. Sculpture is almost left to itself, because those who claim to appreciate art, perceive art only in painting. A painting in the Indian style is judged by the standards of a few artists who are periodically proclaimed as great masters by their agents. It, therefore, does not stand the chance of passing the test if it does not conform to such standards. Artists should be constantly alive to the dangers of distraction and stagnation, and they will be able to avert both, if they will refuse to be dominated by aristocratic groups and cultured coteries to whom art is a fashion.

Prerogative Of Artists

The world of art has suffered tremendously through the interference or domination by unworthy and unwanted persons. Artists should rise above their weaknesses and should be in a position to give a lead to their patrons and fight for the recognition of themselves as citizens and experts. They should be able to gauge the depth of those who love to be their dictators. If artists will keep before them their own knowledge and experience as standards of comparison, they will not fail to detect imposters and self-seekers who pose as connoisseurs of arts and encroach upon their field.

Art is a delighful pursuit. Volumes are compiled for the understanding of different arts of this country, and still many more are needed to deal with them in a correct and comprehensive manner. The study of art is almost as necessary to laymen who are interested in art as it is to the artists themselves. To say concisely, study is essential to the intelligent appreciation of every art. The art-world should close its doors to those to whom knowledge is a pet aversion and art, a means to some selfish ends.

Monument To Mahatmaji

While writing under the caption "My Statue" in a recent issue of the "Harijan" Mahatma Gandhi has dissociated himself from the movement set afoot in Bombay to erect a statue to himself. He disapproves of the very proposal to spend any money on preparing a statue and point out expenditure on some public utility as the wise use of 10 lakhs of rupees and as the best statue. A statement from Gandhiji was expected; and it has come at the right moment.

But the imposing memorial committee is proceeding with its work, regardless of Gandhiji's opinion. In its meeting held on September 19 an executive committee was appointed and it was pointed out that what is contemplated is commemoration of the achievement of independence and not a memorial to Gandhiji and that the former will take the form of a monument to Gandhiji. In spite of the monument being a new objective, the Committee has retained the term "memorial" in its title. This is a fresh evidence of indecision, inconsistency and uncertainty on the part of the Committee and especially of those in whose leading strings it happens to be.

The figure of the estimated cost has now shot up to 25 from the original 10 lakhs of rupees, and the term "memorial" is substituted by "monument." Who will suggest and approve of the design of the monument and select the site? Such a question has to be raised when laymen like politicians, stock-brokers, merchants and insurance and banking experts are authorised the deal with such important aspects of the memorial and when no seat on the Executive Committee is allotted to an artist or expert in art.

Mayor On Art

On September 22, the Mayor of Bombay Mr. A. P. Sabavala inaugurated the one-man show of paintings organised by Mr. Rathin Moitra at the Salon of the Bombay Art Society. While appreciating the difficulties of artists in the course of his speech he pleaded for the early construction of the art gallery. He is further reported to have given an assurance of using his influence with the Premier of Bombay towards the early materialisation of the gallery scheme in the grounds of the Prince of Wales Museum.

The present popular Government of Bombay has already furnished sufficient evidence of its deep interest in art and is not expected to need intercession from any quarters in the matter of the art gallery. The Mayor should, therefore, use his influence with the Corporation and stimulate it to move towards art—which it has regularly neglected all these years. The Corporation provides no grant for art. It has allotted no prize in the name of itself or the Mayor to the Bombay Art Society's annual exhibition and has no scheme to give commissions to artists.

The Corporation has to deal with art, architecture and town-planning, but it has so far, failed to appreciate the values of the co-operation of experts. On the contrary artists and experts in art are left out of the Committees on which they are needed. The truth of this statement will be borne out by the examination of the personal of the Gandhi Memorial Executive Committee of which the Mayor himself is the president. Bombay is sure to get an art gallery in due course. The Mayor should persuade the Corporation to provide other amenities and work to artists.

BUDDHA FROM AJANTA CAVES

To Young Artists

"Buddha" in the frescoes in the Ajanta caves is an excellent example of portraiture in the classical Indian style. It reflects the depth of study and understanding on the part of ancient artists in addition to the mastery acquired by them of line. As a subject of painting and sculpture the selection of Buddha and his life was made in the past on an extensive scale; but it cannot be pronounced as the monopoly of ancient artists. Contemporary artists should enjoy equal freedom to handle any old subject.

Some modest and studious artists have made admirable copies of Buddha and have rested satisfied with them. Others have attempted to execute new paintings from their own points of views but have not succeeded in making advancement upon old examples. A few among the young artists have however disfigured Budhdha by introducing eyes and stiff eyebrows which are the conventions of a particular contemporary school.

Young artists who select Buddha as a subject, should approach the same with understanding and sympathy. They should first study life, philosophy and teachings of Buddha from literature and should then form a clear image before their eyes before beginning to draw and paint. Portrayal of any aspect of the character of Buddha without knowledge and understanding is bound to be a failure.

Calcutta Group

Mr. Rathin Moitra, whose paintings were on view at the Bombay Art Society's Salon till last Monday, is a member of the Calcutta Group. The Group has initiated a new movement, but it has still to show the result which can be acknowledged as a contribution to the classic art of India. Mr. Moitra is a talented artist having a good sense of colour and design, but his work, though it is interesting on the whole, leaves an impression that he has not yet arrived at a definite style. A few of his paintings like "Santhal Folk Dance", "River Festival" and "At the Beat of the Drum" should be mentioned as noteworthy examples of his art.

Super Flats In London For Workers!

Among the most superior of modern flats for the working classes, are those built in Beaumont road by the Leyton Corporation. These flats are brick built with cavity walls, and each has two bedrooms, lounge, working kitchen and a separate bathroom and W. C., and the interior fittings represent the last word in housing

Sealing Wax Jewellery

ATTRACTIVE AND COLOURFUL BEADS, BROOCHES AND PENDANTS CAN BE MADE EASILY AND QUICKLY AT HOME WITH A FEW STICKS OF SEALING WAX AND A STEEL KNITTING NEEDLE

BY ENID BENNET

To Make A Bead Necklace

Buy two sticks of gold sealing wax and one stick each of rose green and blue. Heat the gold sealing wax with a lighted wax taper and let the liquid wax drop on to the centre of a wet steel sock needle (The art in making beads this way is to keep the needle revolving until the bead is large enough; you will find it easier to turn the needle if you fix a piece of a cork to one end of the needle and use it as a handle)

Dip the needle with the bead on it into a jug of cold water to set the bead then push it off the needle. Make one large bead for the centre of the necklace and graduate the size of the other beads remembering to make two of each size to go on either side of the large bead.

Take a long piece of thin twine or string, and run it through a piece of beeswax. If beeswax is not available, soap will do. Thread one of the smallest beads then tie a knot in the twine before threading the next bead, and carry on in this way until all the beads are threaded. Join the two ends of the twine together with a neat knot. Heat the gold sealing wax again, and cover with wax the knot that joins the two ends of the necklace. This will then look like another bead

Now heat the rose coloured wax and trim each bead with tiny rose buds, one drop of wax at a time will give the required effect. Two or three rosebuds on each bead is sufficient. Take the green wax next and drip tiny leaves on to the beads, make the leaves longer than the rosebuds. Now take the blue wax, heat it, and cover each knot that separates the beads.

Your necklace is now complete and ready to wear. You can of course vary the colouring of the necklace as you please and according to what colours you find available. You can make a bracelet to match the necklace in the same way

To Make A "Choker" Necklace

Try jade green and black sealing wax for the choker. Make the steel needle wet by dipping it into a jug of water. Take a penny and dip that in the water, then lay the penny on the table and the wet needle across the centre of the penny.

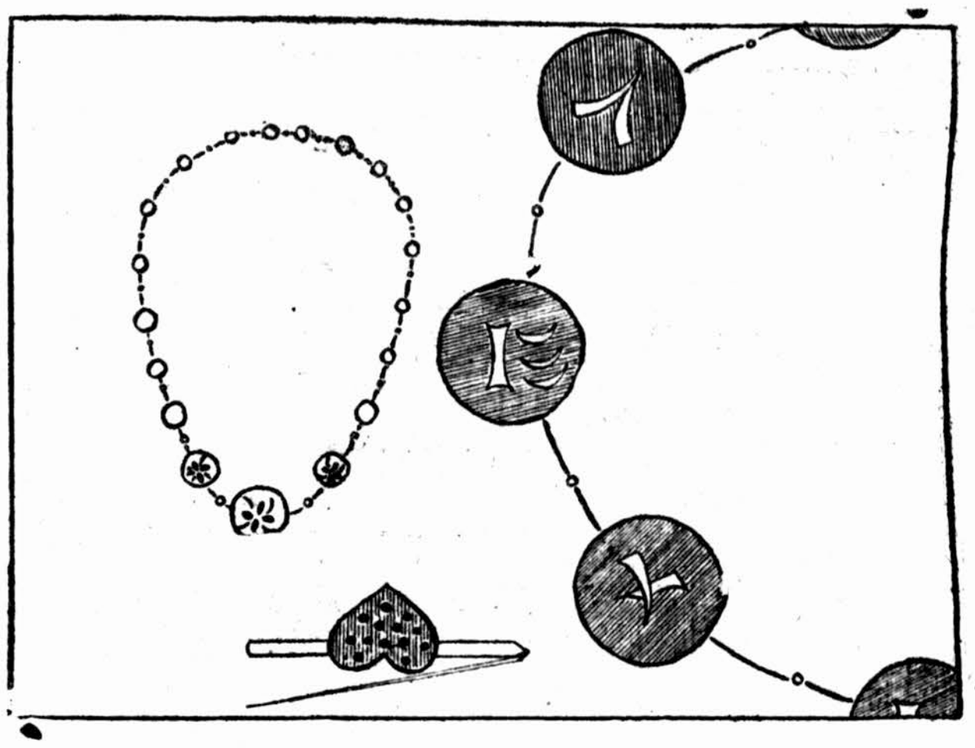
Make the green wax hot and starting in the centre of the penny, cover the coin with sealing wax. When you have completed the outer circle of the choker bead still describing circles, work your way back to the centre. Trim the bead with the black wax with a Chinese cipher, as illustration, then slide the bead off the penny, and push the bead off the needle.

About twelve of these large beads should be enough to make a choker necklace. Thread the beads as you did the other necklace, but this time cover the knots between the beads with the black wax.

You will need a bead fastener this time as the necklace will not be big enough to slip over your head. If you find it impossible to buy a fastener, make one with a hook and eye, covering the hook and eye with silk or cotton to hide them

Brooch

Find an old tie-pin of the bar safety-pin type, and open the pin out flat so that the sealing wax will not adhere to the pin half. This time do not make the pin wet, because you want the wax to stick to it. Melt your coloured wax on to the bar of the tie pin, into any shape you please, then trim the surface with different coloured spots to resemble flowers.



ROSE BUD MOTIF in red and green sealing wax decorates the neklace on the left, with the beads themselves in gold sealing wax. Right a "choker" necklace in green, with black "Chinese letters" motif. Bottom, a sealing wax brooch made with the aid of an old tiepin of the bar safety-pin type.

Health For Beauty!

These days one often notices that the other fellow tends to be more easily irritated than before. The cause of this is no doubt lack of nourishing food and the extra strain put on our nerves by the numerous difficulties we face in the everyday routine of life—queueing up for milk, waiting at the ration shop, getting cloth or even a seat in the bus or train! But we are hardly conscious of the devastating consequences these have on one's system whose main functions are of digestion and evacuation.

Let's shed for a while at least the prudishness about these vital matters which has become synonymous with the social code of behaviour! The first thing is to see if you have made any conscious efforts for training your system. Are your habits regular—of eating, drinking, sleeping and working? Irregularities in these have bad effect on the primary functions of the human body. So, try to regulate these. (2) Then the matter of diet: plenty of fruits, milk, vegetables (some at least uncooked). No addiction to spicy and fried stuff. (3) What about water?—yes, you do have it with meals; rather avoid drinking it with meals, which it is said tends to fatten. Six glasses of water should be the minimum while a glassful immediately after getting up in the morning is most healthy. (4) Exercises: working in the house or office is not sufficient. That consumes your energies and not the fat in the body. Concentrate on bending and stretching exercises which will put to work muscles of the abdomen. Practice deep breathing for the lungs. Last but not least, be punctual (not by the minute but by the hour) in visiting the lavatory. These will yield better and lasting results than the temptingly advertised laxatives. You may certainly be liberal with artificial aids for beauty, but first rely upon nature in matters of health without which outer visage will be a temporary asset!

WOMEN'S PAGE

Let Us Talk It Over

The double-decker quickly gained speed and as I too was getting more absorbed in the magazine, a young lady with her little daughter plumped in the seat beside me. I was loath to be disturbed in the middle of the short story but out of sheer decency I volunteered to fix up her wet umbrella and attache so that we three could be comfortably seated on the same bench.

I started reading again but in a short while the lady got communicative. She wasn't well acquainted with this sprawling city and was therefore confused about the bus-stop where she was to get down So she made sure of my destination and was visibly relieved to know that I was also alighting at the same stop. On my own part, I assured her that I would show her a short-cut to the place she was bound for and felt that I could resume reading the story

In the meantime my companions little girl got acclimatised to the bus atmosphere and began to chirp as all kids must do. However, the mother didn't seem to be attentive to her daughter who was putting mummy all manner of questions: who was the owner of the bus? Whether the bus would wait till the time they finished shopping. What sweets she would buy for her? What if they got home before Daddy returned from office? So on and so forth

* * *

I was rather surprised at my companion's behaviour. While she seemed willing to make conversation with me a perfect stranger, she didn't evince one-fourth of that enthusiasm in replying to her cute child! Many times, she tried to cut her short, gave half-hearted answers and finally asked the girl to keep "chup." Of course, I wouldn't go so far as to say that the lady was wilfully stifling the kid's curiosity Perhaps she was embarrassed by some of the queries made within the hearing of so many people

Well this is not an isolated instance in my observation This sort of behaviour on the mother's part is rather the rule than exception no matter if the mother is educated or otherwise On the other hand I have many times noticed men to be completely at ease in situation like the one mentioned above At times Papa goes so far as to take the initiative in talking with his child What does it show we may well ask ourselves? Is it the superconfidence of the father in his own knowledge to satisfy the little one's inquisitive mind? Or is his attitude the result of diving deep into child psychology? Nothing of the kind. The simple truth about the matter is that on most occasions that a child accompanies Papa it is either for an outing or a cinema show and rarely when the latter wants to call on a friend or do odd bits of shopping. The father's mind is not so much preoccupied as to ignore the child's talk. More or less, it becomes a romping for both father and child which the latter might not admit though!

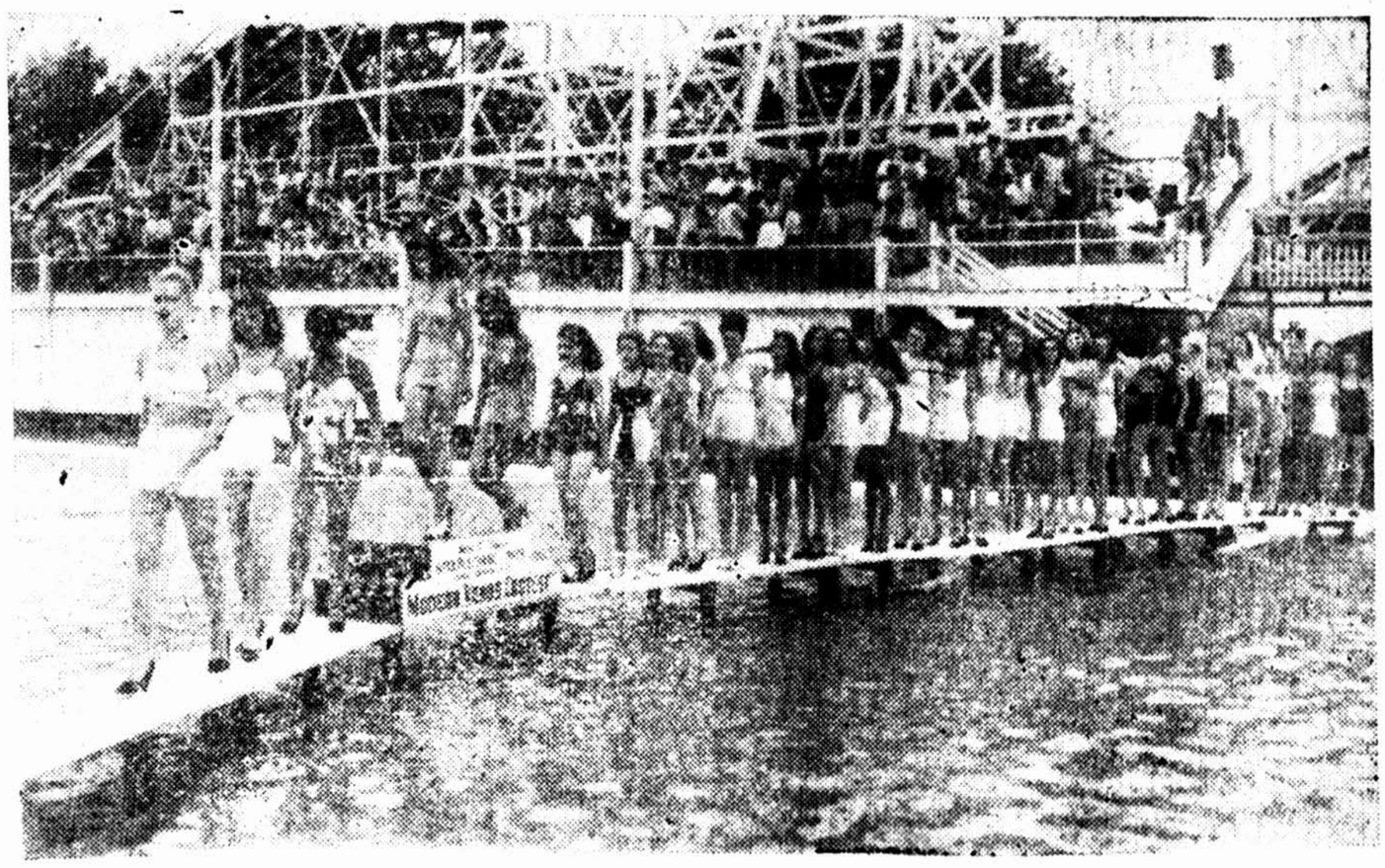
Yet another important factor is the limited contact between the father and child on the one hand and mother and child on the other. In most cases it is hovering around her while cooking, washing, talking or reading because there is no ayah to take charge of "naughty" "Baba" or "Baby"! This state of affairs where there's no respite from the household chores and the inexhaustible energy of her young ones, the mother is prone to suffer from jittery nerves. Naturally, she becomes guilty—yes, that's what the all-knowing and least doing educated man declares—of hurting the child's mind and body as well! Most unenviable is the lot of the educated mother. The uneducated one at least suffers no qualms of conscience when she uses the rod in regimenting the child. But the 'modern' mother to whom the secrets of child psychology are revealed through radio, press and platform is in constant fear of being proclaimed a 'problem' mother!!

* * *

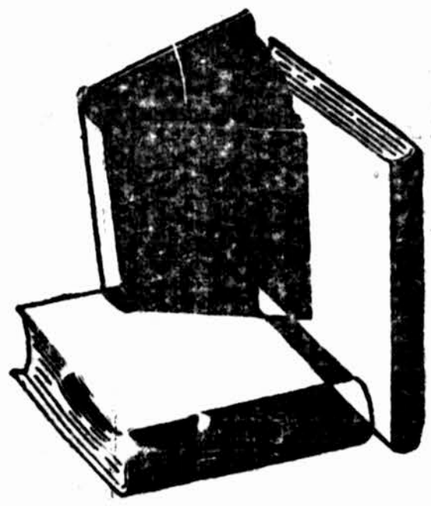
How many readers of this page realize that this is the second anniversary of this column? I am afraid, however, that the talking so far has been mostly one-sided. Henceforth, we would like to have the readers' views, too, on topics dealt with in this column and particularly women's contributions will be welcome.

—Leelu.

VENUSES ON PARADE



Some of the 80 beautiful girls who competed in the amusement park's Modern Venus contest at Coney Island New York, parade before the judges. The winner was lovely blonde CHRIS HOLLEY.



Two Topical Books

"GANDHI IS INDIA" by J. S. Bright. Rs. 5/8

"PRESIDENT KRIPALANI AND HIS IDEAS" by J.S. Bright. Rs. 4x4 Both published by the Indian Printing Works, Lahore.

To his long list of publications the author has added these two, compiled and written in his usual style. Books on Gandhiji are numerous and there is hardly a single facet of Gandhiji's life and career which has now been left undiscussed. The first title does not make any new contribution to Gandhian literature in spite of the large material the author has collected to prove his thesis. The volume on Kripalani is however to be welcomed being the first of its type. The present president of the Congress has been in public life for almost three decades now. Few, however, are conversant with his personal life. Mr. Bright's book fills a much-felt want and will therefore be welcomed by a large circle of readers

H. P.

Munshi On Gita

"BHAGVAD GITA AND MODERN LIFE," by K. M. Munshi, published by the Bharati Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.

Mr Munshi is a versatile scholar, and amongst his studies of various difficult subjects, history, politics, literature.—novel and drama.—is included a close study of the Gita and practical application of the principles enunciated in that unique work, to incidents in his life. The Gita is a work, which embodies inspiration and incites action for all time. It was a guide to the world in times past, it is a guide for the present times and it will remain so for the times to come. It has been the solace of life to past and present saints, to Indians and those living abroad, Mrs. Besant and Mahatma Gandhi alike found their guiding star in its precepts. In a series of seven Lectures, Hr. Munshi has propounded the precepts of the Gita, and the Yogasutra, whose essence is action in life, and the perfection of action in a way which appeals to the reader, and shows his intense and intelligent study of the subject and its application to Modern Life. His treatment of Brahmacharya (ordinarily known as celibacy), sublimation of the sex urge, as a psychological problem, is original and striking.

K.

Gujarati Books

"MUNDAKOPANISHAD", by Maganbhai Parbhudas Desai, published by the Gujarat Vidyapitha, Ahmedabad. Rs. 2.

Excellently edited and translated with suitable commentary and explanation, Mr Maganbhai has rendered valuable service to Gujarati literature by publishing this highly metaphysical work written in Sanskrit, as a matter of course. An introduction of twenty pages by Gopaldas Patel gives in popular language, an idea of what the Upanishidas contain, and how they and allied philosophical works came to be written in ancient India. The "Yajnamaya Jivan" of those far off days of ancient India, when "Yajna" (a sacrificial celebration) was held to be the pivot of life; and the sure road to salvation is the subject matter of this particular volume. The cult of the Gita Nishkam Jivan" (Life of Self abnegation) doing one's duty without expectation of any reward—is set out here in another form, and the way in which Mr. Maganbhai has edited it giving first the Sanskrit verse (text) its 'Padartha', its Anvaya', translation and observations, makes it perfectly understanable by one who does not know Sanskrit. It is its most notable feature.

K.

Income-Tax Ready Reckoner

INCOME-TAX READY RECKONER FOR ASSESSMENT YEAR 1947-48 —by Bhogilal Shah. Price Rs. 2, published by M/s. N. M. Thakkar & Co.

The above Reckoner is a useful addition to many such other reckoners prepared with a view to facilitate easy computation of the income-tax and super-tax at various slabs of the income of the taxpayer. The utility of this reckoner is enhanced by its inclusion not only of the rates for income-tax and super-tax for the year 1947-48 but also of the rates of capital gains as well. A very brief summary of the new enactment of Business Profits Tax and Capital Gains is also included. I have no doubt that the book will be of great use to business-men accountants and secretaries of the companies who have to deal with computation of tax in course of their daily duties.

R. K. D.

USEFUL RECORD

"THE GROUPING PROBLEM" by S. Venkatraman, Hind Kitabs, Ltd., Bombay.

In this well printed brochure Mr. Venkatraman has collected practically all relevant papers regarding the Cabinet Missions' recommendations. As he says, no single constitutional issue so completely engaged the minds of politically conscious Indians as the Grouping Clause in the State Paper of May 16, 1947. It led to acrimonious discussion. This small volume, although the subject has only an academic interest now, should help the reader in assessing correctly the controversial provisions relating to Grouping. The author's analysis of the whole issue is clear and readable. In discussions of this type it is a quality not easily to be found.

L. G. KHARE.

"MANDIR PRAVESHA ANE SHASTRO," by Chandrashankar Pranshankar Shukla, published by the Navjivan Prakashan Mandir, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 3.

This substantial volume of 350 pages discusses the question of throwing open Orthodox (Sanatani) Hindu Temples to Harijans (Untouchables). Without, in any way, thinking of injuring the religious feelings of the orthodox higher castes of Hindus, the author has tried to show, by citing precept and practice how the scriptures—Shastras—have handled the subject, and how those whom the Sanatinis consider their leaders—Saints and Sadhus—have viewed the problem. He has been at pains to quote chapter and verse for every statement made by him. He feels that he has vindicated his position by means of quotations from and observations on the Shastric texts cited by him, still, in all humility, he asks for correction, from those who think, he has gone wrong: such is his attitude.

K.

MY DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS

As I entered the house there came a clap of thunder, followed by a flash of lightning, and a huge rocket contrivance swept past me to land on the lawn. writes Surendra Mohan Chopra. Then, to my utter amazement, a little door opened in the side, and a tall man stepped out. He was dressed exactly like ourselves save that the cloth was new to us, being a mixture of wool and metal

"Hallo," he said, in a dialect resembling Sanskrit or Greek, which planet have I dropped on The Earth Well, I've hit it at last after six failures. I am the Martian Planet explorer," and he laughed harshily.

"Yau'd better come inside," I said. "It is going to rain, for I heard thunder about five minutes back."

"You thick-witted numskull," replied my visitor, seating himself on the sofa, "that was my rocket. I just ignite about ten tons of dynamite to help me along. An the lightning is only 4,000 volt search-light." This time I really did gasp with surprise. "He is exaggerating," I thought, "Why it's impossible." and I laughed aloud in my relief

A frown of annoyance crossed his brow. 'So you think I am not telling the truth," he thundered. "Oh yes, I can read your thoughts. Why, you weak little mortal, I'll put the Z-ray on you." So saying he extracted a cylinder from his pocket and was about to press the button when I slammed the door, and raced over to the rocket and flung myself in

Looking at the instrument board, my heart failed me. The numerous gadgets and switches were a mystery but, as there was no time to be lost, I jerked the lever. The effect was magical. Shooting forward, the rocket crashed through the fence.

Looking back, I perceived the Martian training the Z-ray one me, through the window. I suddenly went rigid and could not move a muscle.

* * *

THE TRUTHFUL THIEF

Once a very poor man lived in a village writes T. Ramchunder Einding no other means of livelihood he became a thief. Though he got enough money for his living, he had no peace of mind. One day he chanced to see a "yogi" who advised him to speak the truth always. From that day onwards the thief began to speak the truth always.

One night he was going to the royal place to steal. On the way he met a man, who asked him where he was going. The thief told him the truth. He did not know that he was speaking to the king himself. But the man was the king who, in the disguise of an ordinary man, was travelling about the country to know about his people's welfare.

The man expressed his wish to join the thief and so they both reached the palac The thief went inside and the king waited outside. The thief opened a box in which he saw three pearl necklaces. He took two of them and came out. He gave one to the king and told him that there were three neck-laces but fearing a quarrel he had bought only two

The next day the keeper of the jewels gave the king the report of the theft telling him that three pearl necklaces were missing. The king became angry and he called his servants and told them to search the keeper. The servants found the remaining one necklace with him. The king at once dismissed the keeper and in his place appointed the thief.

* * *

REVENGE

A young lady schoolteacher was recently stopped in the Princess Street for driving through a red light area and served with a summons for her appearance in Court the following Monday

She went at once to the Judge, told him that she had to be at her classes then, and asked for the immediate disposal of her case.

"So," said the judge sternly, "you're a school-teacher. That's fine. Madam, your presence here fulfils a long-standing ambition for me. For years I have yearned to have a school-teacher in this court."

"Now," he thundered, "you sit right down at that table over there and write 'I went through a stop sign' 500 times."

* * *

JOIN BALKAN-JI-BARI

All boys and girls are welcome to join the Balkan-ji-Bari. Please send for the full particulars and envolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar —Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and age and address and enclosing a one anna stamp for pastage.

In Bombay there are a number of Play Centres of the Balkan-ji-Bari where children meet periodically and have a nice programme of "education and entertainment." Why not try and send once their meetings whereever it is convenient to you?

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

BINA

VASU

SARLA

SHYAM

USMAN

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

LET EVERY READER OF THIS PAGE LOOK AT THE PICTURE PRINTED IN THE CENTRE OF IT. LOOK AT IT AND THINK ABOUT IT.

Observe that look of tortured anxiety those deep lines of care and fatigue and worry, the unsmiling eyes, the frown on the brow. Look at the pallor of the skin, the wrinkles of age criss-crossing the once smooth and rosy cheeks. Sorrow, perplexity, disappointment, disillusion—how much is writ large on the face!

This, as you might have guessed is the picture of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. the same Nehru who has been the embodiment of cheerful, adventurous youth, whose handsome features are engraved on every one's mind!

John Gunther, when he saw Nehru, described him as "strikingly handsome". and three years later, Eve Curie wrote of him. "How did Nehru look? Like a handsome prince in a fairy tale....dark, beautiful eyes and regular features..His was a romantic face; also a witty one"

And now does Nehru look today? (This picture was taken five days ago in New Delhi and rushed to Bombay by air mail). The "strikingly handsome" "fairy prince'" has suddenly turned into a wrinkled, care-worn old man with a haunted look. There is the shadow of tragedy in those dark and beautiful eyes and the regular features are almost distorted into a tortured expression.

Look at the picture and ask yourself; What has happened to Nehru? What has given him this look? What has robbed him of his youthful appearance, what has wiped out that boyish smile, what has extinguished that flame of hope and optismism in his eyes?

And remember that this is no common man who can be broken or even dispirited by the severest circumstances. Neither the death of his father, nor the death of his beloved wife, neither jail sentences nor incessant, exhausting travel (by plane, train, car, bullock cart and on foot) in the hottest and dustiest months has ever affected him in the same way.

What, then, has brought about this change, put this mask of exhaustion and suffering on his face? A clue may be found in his speech delivered a day after this picture was taken.

Ever since he had assumed charge of his office, he said, he had done nothing but try to keep the people from killing each other or visit refugee camps and hospitals. All plans which he had drawn up for making India a prosperous and progressive country had to be thrown in the background. He was a representative of the people and was bound to vacate the office when called upon to vacate it by them. But he was also at liberty to give up his responsibility if the people of India ceased to have any faith in the lead that he gave. If they did not subscribe to his ideals and were not prepared to co-operate with him then he would have no way except to resign from Prime Ministership and continue the fight for the establishment of a State where every citizen would enjoy equal rights irrespective of his religion. As long as he was at the helm of affairs, he declared, India would not become a Hindu State.

In another speech in Delhi, he said that the prestige and respect which the country had begun to enjoy among nations of the world because of its advocacy of the rights of the oppressed peoples was fast disappearing He had received communications from India's representatives abroad that India's honour was at a low ebb

In the past with pride in his heart he had dreamt of a great India All those dreams were shattered "My head hangs down in shame when I think of inhuman acts committed by my own countrymen....immediately after freedom we have begun to fight among ourselves in a most dishonourable manner."

*

For Nehru And Against Nehru?

Now you know—or don't you?—why in this picture Nehru has such a tortured expression. One must know what a sensitive person he is to realise how the recent events must have caused him pain and suffering. When the Frontier Government was shooting down the Red Shirt volunteers in 1931, I have seen him actually crying when talking about it, as if he was mourning his personal relations. Today he mourns thousands every day, Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, for Nehru's humanism rises above communal distinctions. Every casualty in the East or West Punjab must be a personal blow to him. For it means not only the death of a human being but the death of a principle and an ideal.

What are these principles and ideals? Carrying forward Gandhiji's tradition of humanism and interpreting it in more understandable and material terms, Nehru believes in the brotherhood of man, Nehru believes in democracy, in equal status for all citizens, regardless of community or caste, Nehru believes in socialism, Nehru believes in a secular State.

It is apparent that there are those who do not share these beliefs with Nehru. Here and there and even in exalted places, one hears many irresponsible chauvinists giving violent expression to their hostile views. And reading between the lines it is clear that near him also there are several who do not see eye to eye with him.

Very soon, I fear and I hope, we the people of this country will have to take sides, for and against Nehru. The dynamics of the riots and the vicious circles of retribution and retaliation and the rising tide of jingo, fascist ideology, are forcing the issue. I suspect that the forces against Nehru, against Nehru's ideology of democracy, socialism and secularism, forces of reaction are already quietly mobilising. His supporters, too, will have to make themselves heard.

It is only if and when the support for his principles makes itself heard with sufficient force and clarity that Nehru will be able to carry out his constructive programme. Then alone will he be able to save the country from the present cycle of destruction and fanaticism. Then and only then will the smile of hope return to his face.

*

His Highness Makes Me Laugh.....

William Randolph Hearst, that almost legendary monarch of the American press, once despatched a special correspondent to Cuba (or was it Mexico?) to 'cover' a war. The reporter, on landing, found no signs of any martial activity. So he wired to Hearst asking if he should return. Hearst wired back, saying, "You stay there. I will supply the war." And in a few days the Hearst press did 'supply' the war by forcing the Government into it

The adventure on which Editor Samaldas Gandhi of VANDE MATARAM has embarked is even more remarkable. Here he is not only supplying a minaature war to keep his front page sizzling as the head of the 'Junagadh Arzi Hakumat, he is personally conducting and carrying on this war—against the Nawab, the obscure errant princeling who has raised a hornets' nest by declaring accession to Pakistan. This Page can have no sympathy with the Nawab of Junagadh (or with any other Nawab or Raja or Maharaja) In this case he has clearly erred in tackling on his state to Pakistan. And as a brother journalist Editor Samaldas has all our sympathy in his crusade to bring the Nawab to his senses. We shall soon see if the pen is really mightier than the sword.

It will be a good thing if, following this example, the people of all the States take similar steps to establish democracy in their states.

But it is quite a different matter to hear the sermons on freedom democracy, plebiscite, the people's will geographical contiguity etc. being delivered these days by COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS JAM SHRI SIR DIGVIJAYSINHJI RANJITSINHJI JADEIA, Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, Knight Commander of the Star of India, A.D.C. to His Majesty King George VI. a staunch pillar of British imperialism and Indian despotism, whose services to the British throne have been repeatedly acknowledged by the conferment of titles.

His Highness today comes forward as a Patriot, a Democrat, an upholder of Hindu DHARMA, the chief spokesman of the people of Junagadh!

You make us laugh, Your Highness. When we want to learn about democracy and freedom and people's rights, we shall ask someone intellectually better equipped than an A.D.C. —even if he be A.D.C. to a foreign king!

*

They Said.....

They said it couldn't be done. It WAS done!

They said who cares if a bunch of artists and writers go about the streets shouting slogans. About half a million did care sufficiently to come out into the streets to greet the Gandhi Jayanti Peace procession.

They said the film stars are a lazy, selfish lot, and would never take the trouble of joining a procession of rabble-rousers. They said film stars getting five-figure salaries wouldn't agree to go about standing in freight trucks like mill workers celebrating the Independence Day. Well, they did, or at least quite a few of them —top-rankers like Ashok Kumar, Durga Khote, Prithviraj Kapur, Navin Yagnik, Nawab, Vanmala; up-and-coming stars like Veera, Raj Kapur, Shyam, not to mention lesser luminaries.

They said the People's Theatre and the National Theatre would never join in the same procession. They did, and on the most cordial terms.

They said the Students Federation, the Students' Congress and the Muslim Students' Federation would not go together. They did, not only in the same procession. but in the same trucks !

They said the writers could only write and could never be depended upon to come out in the open for a public cause. They did—including the greatest living Marathi dramatist, Mama Warerkar; Mulk Raj Anand of international fame; Appa Pendse, the critic, recently turned film artiste; Narendra Sharma the poet; Mrs. Ismat Chughtai, foremost Urdu novelist and short story writer; Gujerati writers like Bhogilal Gandhi and Karsandas Manek.

They said the Congress would never favour or encourage such a procession. Actually it took only two minutes to persuade Bombay Congress President S. K. Patil to adopt the Writers and Artists' Peace Procession as a part of the official programme of the B.P.C.C. for Gandhi Jayanti and he ordered the whole machinery of the Congress House to mobilise to make the procession a success.

They said the Hindu Mahasabha would definitely disapprove of such a procession, might even try to disrupt it. As it happened the Bombay Mahasabha President, Dada Gadre, was all along with the procession and addressed street corner meetings, exhorting the citizens to maintain peace.

They said the Muslim League would not like the intrusion of a mass of Hindus into the Muslim area. They said the procession would be hooted by hostile mobs in Bhendi Bazar and Mohamed Ali Road. Actually the Bombay Provincial Muslim League and several ward committees of the League accorded official receptions to the procession, garlanded the leaders of the procession, and the common residents of those areas joined in the slogans of unity with unprecedented enthusiasm.

They said it was dangerous to take women along in such a procession. Nearly sixty women went along with perfect safety.

They said in Lal Baug this would happen....

They said in Parel and Dadar that would happen....

Nothing happened except wild enthusiasm, surging crowds, showers of flowers, displays of unity, shouts for peace rending the sky, Hindu and Muslim joining together in shouting "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai", "Jawaharlal Nehru Ki Jai" and "Rashtriya Sarkar Zindabad."

"THEY", of course, are all the professional pessimists, defeatists, cynics, fatalists, the throwers of cold water on one's enthusiasm, the spreaders of alarmist rumours, the scare-mongers, the hate-mongers, the disrupters of peace.

For once they were confounded and defeated. It is up to us, the citizens of Bombay, Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs and Parsis and Christians and Jews, to permanently confound and defeat these defeatists.

*

Pointers From Peace Procession

The reporters had a truck all to themselves but they were so completely jammed with stowaway non-reporters and the loudspeaker truck was so often cut off from the rest of the procession by a surging mass of Prithviraj's admirers that I am not surprised that none of the reports contained any mention of the speeches delivered at street corners 'en route'. There was only one reporter who managed to get on to the speakers' truck—you can guess who—and though it was impossible to take notes, here are a few pointers from some of the speeches:

PRITHVIRAJ KAPOOR: "We, artists and writers, have come to convey to you the message of Gandhiji—the message of peace and communal harmony....I hope a day will come when a similar procession of peace will go through Karachi and other cities of Pakistan also."

Mr. HASAN ALI IBRAHIM, President of Bombay Muslim League: "Gandhiji is a friend, protector and leader of Hindus and Muslims alike. Muslims should celebrate his birthday with equal enthusiasm.... What better birthday present we can give him than peace?"

NAWAB KASHMIRI (Famous

(Continued On Page 7)

Skit

In Esteem And Affection

By E. B.

In spite of all his pretences to "respectability" and good manners, the Conservative brand of English politician is one of the noisiest, and least responsible creations of God. This country's century-long connection with England abounds with multitudes of examples proving the truth of this statement.

It was a Conservative politician who declared that Gandhi should be "buried alive." Yet another Conservative politician shouted that it nauseated him to have to tolerate the sight of a half-naked fakir striding up the steps of the Viceregal Lodge at New Delhi in order to parley on equal terms with His Majesty's Representative." A third Conservative politician pooh-poohed the whole Nationalist movement of this country as a pack of dogs that vainly barked, while the majestic caravan of the British Empire passed by. And, yet, in spite of all this, August 15th, 1947, dawned in India,—with all that it has meant for you and me and everyone else!

* * *

Point is lent to these reflections by the recent report of one of the most amazing propositions that have ever emanated from Conservative political circles in England. It is no less than a proposal that the statues of all English "statesmen" and "soldiers" in India should be taken back to England and re-erected there! This brilliant suggestion is the brain-child of a former Indian civil servant. Our retired civil "servant" has the uncommon good sense to realise that 'These memorials (the statues) of the days of dependence cannot be welcome to the new dominions and may suffer neglect or indignity". He goes on to add that the statues might be set up in the birth-places of those they commemorated.

* * *

I would not pretend for a moment that any one in India would regret the carrying out of this rather ambitious scheme, but my fear is that, in an England, already over-burdened with the need to cut out all wasted effort and every scrap of superfluous commodity, this proposal might fall rather flat. I mean, no one would seriously consider it at all, for another decade! At the moment, the idea will not do anything more than contribute a little to the gaiety of nations, after which it will promptly pass into cold storage! Unfortunately, one of the legacies of British rule in India, after a century or more, is the entire absence of reliable statistics about anything in the country. We cannot, therefore, readily have any idea as to the number of statues of English "statesmen" and "soldiers" there are in the whole of India and how much space they will occupy in ships and how many ships will be required to carry the cargo to England.

After the dawn of the era of Indo-British good-will, no one will, I hope mistake my remarks as coming from a mental background of venomous ill-will towards Britain. Believe me, I do not want the the statues to be removed from our country, and if they are at all to be uprooted someday, in order to meet the wishes of widespread public opinion in England, I would prefer them broken up and used for house-building. But, if as a matter of prestige, England wants these remnants of a hated past to disfigure her own thoroughfares and" boulevards, I would not say "no either. England must and will, be the final arbiter of the destines of the statues of English, "statesmen" and "soldiers" in this country.

But, talk of removal and export of these monuments puts us in mind of a variety of other reflections that are of uncommon interest. The putting up of these statues all over the country was all part of the "modus operandi" of keeping the empire intact. In law, justice must not only 'be' done but also 'appear to be' done. So also, in imperial politics, the foreigner must not only rule the country but also adopt a variety of means to impress the local gentry that he is a demi-god, a super-man, who never does wrong, who never stoops low, and who is always so great and noble that the people in general want to preserve his memory and physical form in marble or bronze or stone.

The firing of salvoes, the sporting of uniforms, the flourish of bodyguards and street marches and army tattooes, the ceremonial state arrivals, and departures, the awarding of titles and distinctions, the naming of buildings, the erection of statutes and memorials—all these are as essential to the existence of the empire as the quartering of the army of occupation and the oppression of the local people. The demonstrative side of the thing has the psychological effect of toning down the indignity and pain involved in the rule of the foreigner, and the association of local big-wigs, at odd moments, with this and that and the other inconsequential trifle, lends foreign rule a prestige and a veneer of popular support that is equal to the efforts of a whole regiment!

* * * *

That is how we get all those statues that stare us in the face at road-junctions and in market-places and gardens all over India. Numberless times have I wondered why a statue was erected in memory of a particular Englishman whose name I had not heard and what he had done to deserve the "affection of the people", which is always mentioned on statues as the reason for their erection. We all know that "public affection" and "public esteem' are very tricky things, but that they are so very tricky as to exist only in the imagination of some wire-pullers or toadies or boot-lickers is a piece of information one learns, as one lives on in cities and bumps against disagreeable realities, now and then.

The Englishman's record in India is such a terrible mix-up of the good and the bad that it is very easy to point out men of his race who, by no stretch of imagination, could win the people's esteem and affection in India. Governors who were all but nobodies in spite of their adventitious rise in the ladded of prosperity, collectors and commissioners who had never done one stroke of work for the good of the people but spent all their lives doing "service" in return for salary and allowances, commercial fortune-hunters who planted the "pagoda tree" in India and solely devoted their working life to shaking it for all it was worth—it is this type of Englishman whom our statues commemorate.

To couple "people's affection' with these men is nothing short of an outrage, and the facile manner in which it was assumed in the case of each Englishman and inscribed on each Englishman's statue only made it worse. The people retaliated by a strong, silent contempt for these memorials, which they would not touch with even the proverbial ten-foot pole! The irony of it is still further depened by the fact that the Englishman never lifted his little finger to secure the installation of a statue for a compatriot of his like C. F. Andrews—in whose case at least the legend of popular "affection" and "esteem" would ring true.

* * *

The Englishman might have arranged for the erection of statues as a matter of prestige, but the independent Indian never for once was taken away by this show of egotism. He was always conscious of the cloven feet of the demi-god whose idol was installed in a public place and it is this steadfast consciousness of his that flowered into the latter day aggressive nationaliem which, in turn, found fulfilment on 15th August, 1947. As a matter of fact, the attitude of many an Indian towards this business of installing statues to commemorate good, bad and indifferent Englishmen has always been one of withering cynicism. A memorial to an Englishman, in the form of a statue or a town hall or other building, or a ward in a hospital, or the association of his name with public utility undertakings like power-houses or water-supply schemes, has always been taken for granted in the case of Viceroys, Provincial Governors and certain senior officials in service at the Centre and in the Provinces.

The thing is so much a matter of routine that it long ago ceased to rouse interest in the average Indian. The Satyagraha movement for the removal of the Neill statue in Madras and the terrible opposition to the building of a memorial hospital in honour of Sir Maurice Hallet in the United Provinces are examples of the other extreme, when public feeling cannot be kept in check and refuses to approve of either official, or officially sponsored and inspired, proceedings which seek to commemmorate individuals whom the people heartily execrate. The first Congress Government in Madras under Rajaji's guidance wisely decided to remove the offending Neill statue to the Museum—thus incidentally also removing the cause of many a traffic accident in one of the busiest parts of the city of Madras.

* * *

I want to relate here the story of an Englishwoman who gave utterance to the truest, the most philosophical, sentiment ever expressed about memorials and commemorations. Her name is Mrs. Bristow, and I don't know if she is known to history, but, she certainly deserves a permanent place in philosophy. She was the wife of the chief executive who supervised the construction of the Cochin Harbour. On completion of the harbour work, the Bristows were given a farewell at some local function. As far as I can remember, the occasion was also taken advantage of, to christen the new dredger of the harbour after Mrs. Bristow. In the course of her reply, Mrs. Bristow thanked the audience and the organisers for the courtesy shown to her, especially as evidenced in the naming of the dredger after her.

She could now never forget that part of the South where she har spent so many pleasant years and where such a memorable episode in her life as the naming of a ship after her, had taken place. She was also sure that her name would not be forgotten in Cochin—especially in the harbour circles— and that, for no egotistic reason, either. Her name was associated with the dredger, and as long as there was mud and filth in the harbour to be drawn out, she need not apprehend any forgetfulness of her name on the part of the local people! For a community which, for a century and more, had taken pride in associating themselves with all that was good and desirable in the country here was a most delightful contrast—a woman associating herself with the filth of civilized life and, in true ascetic style, taking pride in it!

* * *

India will not forget the friendly Andrews and the humble Bristows even though there may be no statues in marble or bronze to commemorate them. Nor will the existence of statues to lesser men endear them to her. The proposal for the transport of the statues to England is of no public interest in this country, and if the small men of England desire to have the mementoes of the other small Englishmen which they have left behind here. I believe India will not deny them their wish!

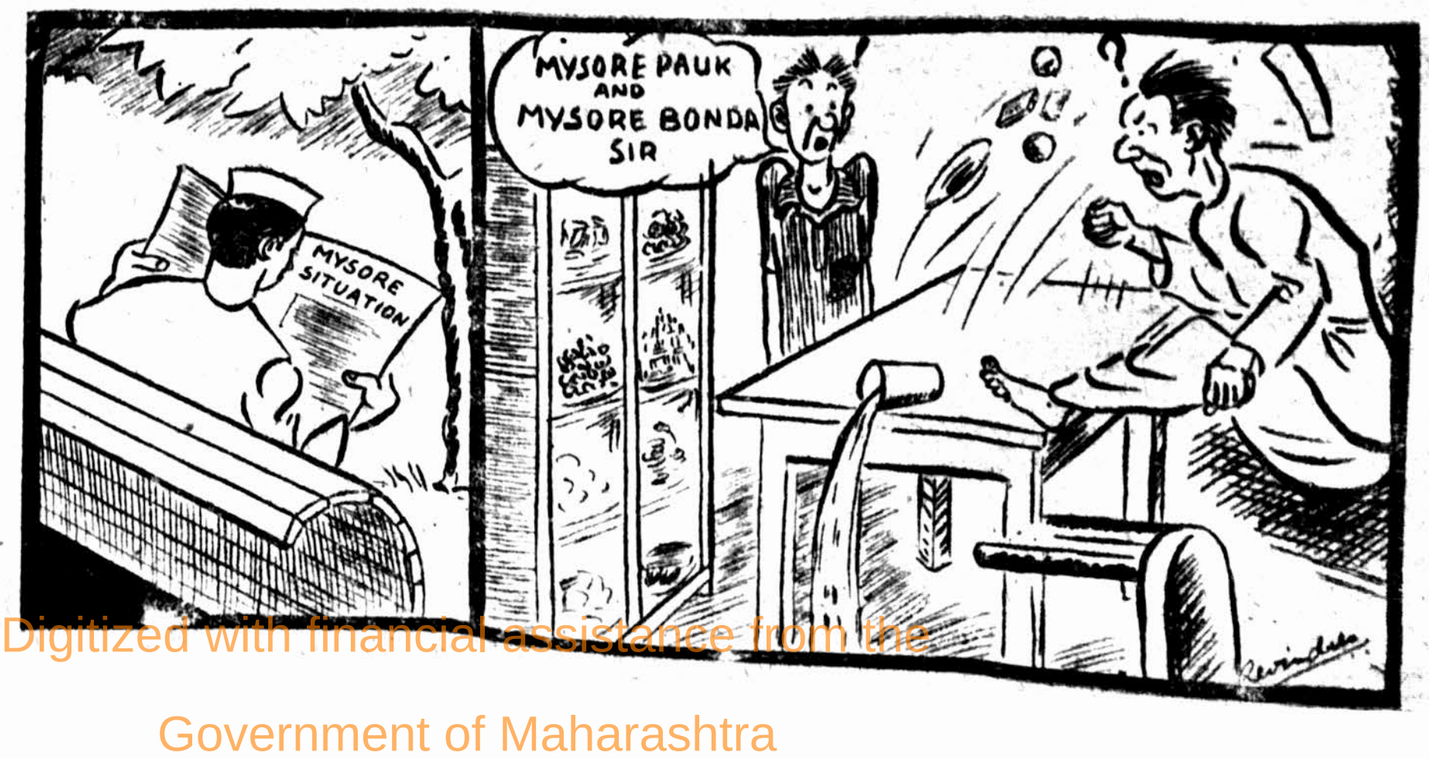
General Knowledge Quiz

1. "Achromatopsis" is another name for—
   (a) Colour-blindness; (b) Short-sightedess; (c) Baldness.
2. Which horse won the St.-Leger this year?
   (a) Migoh; (b) Akbar; (c) Says jirao.
3. How many square yards is an acre?
   (a) 4,000; (b) 4,840; (c) 4,880.
4. Who is the author of "Jane Eyre"?
   (a) Jane Austen; (b) Elizabeth B. Browning, (c) Charlotte Bronte.
5. How many states constitute Central America?
   (a) Seven; (b) Five: (c) Three.
6. Aphrodite is the Greek Goddess of—
   (a) Wisdom; (b) Love and Beauty; (c) Wealth.
7. What is the capital of New Zealand?
   (a) Wellington; (b) Auckland; (c) Dunedin.

ANSWERS

1. (a); 2. (c); 3. (b); 4. (c); 5. (a); 6. (b); 7. (a).

MYSORE MENU?



Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

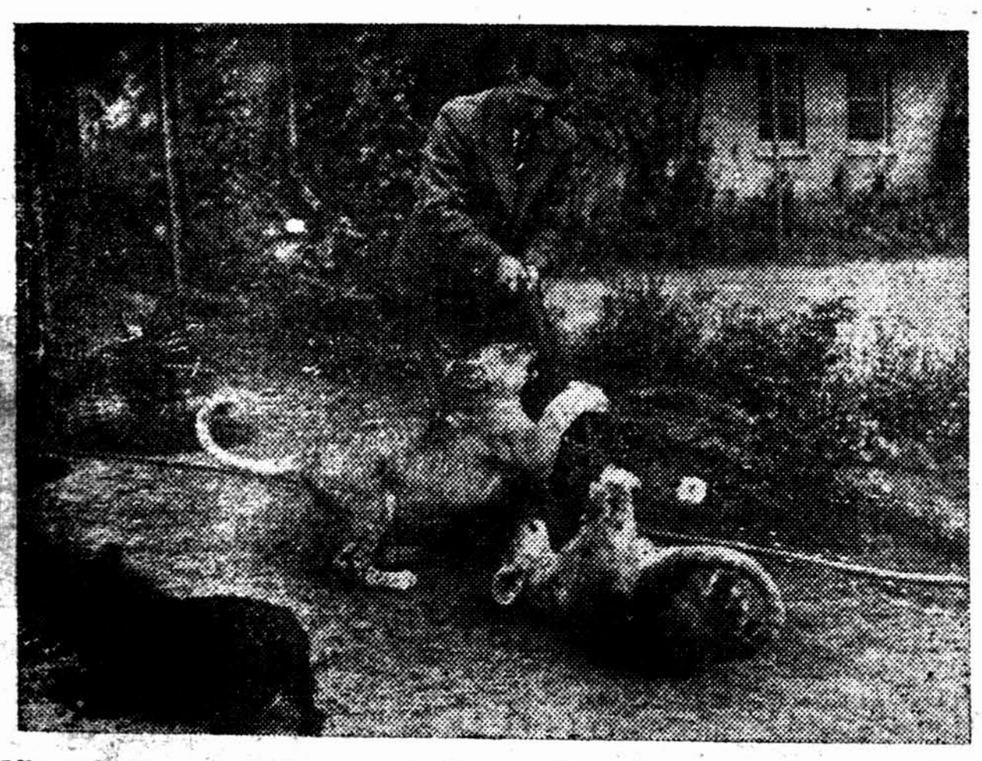
The Frolics Of Zimba And Lulu

Playing lion cubs with sharp teeth **and razor claws** wouldn't be everybody's **choice for** house pets, but Mr **and Mrs. Bussey** Brerton just love **having them around.** They live on a **gold mine near Johannesburg** where **the pair of lion cubs, now five months old, enjoy** absolute freedom within **certain reasonable** limits.

The cubs are bush-bred, were found **very hungry,** beside a bush track, **having apparently** been forsaken by **a hard-hearted** mother, or been **orphaned** by an equally hard-hearted **hunter. Friends** of the Brereton passing by, picked them up, brought **them down to** Brakpan and promptly **christened** them Zimba and Lulu. **They are a** pair and have thrived **firstly on a** diet of cow's milk and **later on a** hearty appetite for fresh **meat. Between** them they consume **28** lbs. of meat a week Zimba is a [illegible] than his sister, and also less [illegible]ed. Lulu is inclined to be a little coy and girlish now and again.

The pair live in a wired in yard with small comfortable sleeping quarters. They love to frolic with their human friends and with the household dogs. Neither cub has shown the slightest sign of viciousness or anger, but they are getting to the stage now where their games are a little rough by human standards. But like their domestic kin, the kittens, they have lots of indearing little tricks. Mr. Brereton has turned down numerous attractive circus offers but he realises that very soon he'll have to make up his mind about their future. They are getting a bit too big to be comfortably housed in the back garden. It seems likely that the playful pair will make their final home in one of the zoos.

Lulu is affectionate, loves guests to come and visit the house. Her greeting is a little surprising though if you haven't been warned what to expect.



Like cats the cubs have a yen to sharpen their teeth and claws. Mr. Brereton knows they'll tear up anything he gives them so brings out a worn piece of carpet which they can chew to their heart's content.

Mr. Brereton puts on an old sports jacket when he has a romp with Zimba and Lulu. The cubs teeth are sharp and their claws too. Household dogs look on.

Just like a kitten, the cubs love to run after anything pulled along the ground. Mr. Brereton brings out an old carpet for the cubs to play with. Their teeth and claws are sharp, they are specially fond of slippers.

Now Mr. Brereton gets an idea of how Daniel felt in the lion's den as he has a rough and tumble with Zimba and Lulu. The dogs join in the fun too.

Mr. Brereton takes Zimba and Lulu out for a stroll. They watch the traffic roll by and attract a considerable amount of attention themselves. Most of the occupants of the cars, seeing them, obey the game reserve rule and stay in their cars.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.